

## Shelepin's bizarre visit poses dilemma for trade unions

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
The visit to Britain this week of Soviet trade-union leader Alexander Shelepin was cut short because of hostile demonstrators but the protests against him did not detract from the purpose of his trip.

That was to press Moscow's so far successful effort to rebuild bridges between Communists and Western trade unions that were torn down during the cold war.

Mr. Shelepin told a select group of British newspapermen whom he received at the Soviet Embassy that his talks with his hosts, the British Trade Union Congress, had been "historic," and had led to an agreement to reestablish the Anglo-Soviet trade-union committee which was disbanded during the cold war.

How far they should go in promoting friendly relations with their Communist colleagues poses a fundamental problem for Western trade-union leaders.

It is somewhat akin to the problem of Western governments who are constantly asking themselves what tangible benefits East-West détente has brought. But the dilemma for trade unions is more acute because of the Soviet Union's claim to be a state built by and controlled by workers. Can Western trade unions reject the Soviet claim, along with all the evidence of the authoritarian nature of Soviet society?

George Meany, the crusty veteran leader of the American AFL-CIO, has for many years rejected any thaw in East-West labor relations. Last month, when the Soviets succeeded in persuading trade unions from 27 eastern and western European countries to join them in a conference at Geneva, Mr. Meany denounced the whole affair as a "visible product of hypocrisy."

But Len Murray, the moderate unionist who leads Britain's Trade Union Congress, was present at that conference and had his picture taken in the company of Mr. Shelepin.

Mr. Murray is known to be upset at the unfavorable publicity which dogged Mr. Shelepin's every move in Britain, from the time he arrived late Monday to his hastened departure Wednesday after a stay of barely two full days.

The TUC had to be barricaded like a fortress. And Mr. Shelepin had to make his entrances and departures by a back door in order to avoid the shouting protesters out in front, most of them Ukrainian or Jewish, but including British supporters.

The protests centered on Mr. Shelepin's personal background as former chief of the Soviet secret police, the KGB.

Mr. Shelepin, considered one of the possible successors to General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, seemed unfazed by the combination of deep outrage and comic opera that surrounded his visit.

At his meeting with British correspondents he said reports of Mr. Brezhnev's illness and of a power struggle in the Kremlin were all "rubbish."

"Nothing of that sort is going on," he was quoted as saying, "and we are very lucky to have a person of his (Mr. Brezhnev's) caliber."

While British workers as a whole remain stoutly individualistic, the only major trade-union leader who at this writing had publicly and strongly opposed the Shelepin visit to Britain was Frank Chapple of the electrical and plumbing trades union.

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## 'A few rumors' could topple Saigon South Vietnam caves in under Red offensive

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer  
Perplexed child reflects Vietnam chaos

Salmon  
The famous domino theory may not apply to all of Southeast Asia, but it seems to have applied to much of South Vietnam, where in recent days coastal provinces have fallen, one after another, like dominoes.

The flight of leading Saigon government officers from Military Region II headquartered at Nha Trang appears already to be contributing to a collapse of the will to resist in the remaining government enclaves on the central coast.

All of Military Region II, once the largest of South Vietnam's four military regions, seems destined to be lost to Communist control as panic spreads down the coast.

The loss of Nha Trang, located 180 miles northeast of Saigon, also has created new pressures for a change of government in Saigon.

Even in the South Vietnamese Senate, which has been effectively under the control of President Nguyen Van Thieu for the past few years, there was much talk about issuing a declaration that would amount to a vote of no confidence in President Thieu. Such an action would have no legal effect on the Thieu government, but the fact that it was even discussed reflected the growing sense of disaster that has gripped the usually complacent city of Saigon.

Reports circulated in Saigon that Prime Minister Tran Thien Kiem was resigning. But many experienced political observers were arguing that only the resignation of President Thieu could restore morale, put a halt to the retreat, and bring any hope of a negotiated settlement.

Still other observers contended that it already was too late to contain the collapse of government authority, which has spread southward from the northernmost part of the country.

It was almost as if a pattern were set by the recent fall of the city of Da Nang. Government officers lose confidence and start looking out for the safety of their families. Soldiers see their officers losing heart, and begin thinking about their own families. Officers start leaving, and suddenly no one is in control. Government soldiers begin looting. National Liberation Front cadres go to work spreading rumors and setting fire to government buildings. Prisoners are let out of jail. An internal collapse occurs, and Communist-led troops move in almost without having to fire a shot.

This is what appears to have happened in Nha Trang, where only four days ago, the commanding officer, Lt. Gen. Phan Van Phu vowed that "The fighters of Military Region II will hold the existing defense lines until the death."

General Phu was nowhere to be found on Tuesday evening as Nha Trang succumbed to chaos.

A South Vietnamese Air Force officer, who was apparently one of the few government officers remaining in Nha Trang Tuesday evening, said the city was quiet, except for drunken government rangers who were looting everything in sight. He said that someone had sabotaged the city's electrical plant, and that as he flew out of the city he could see the main market burning.

"There was no attack on the city," the officer said. "There was not a Viet Cong to be seen anywhere."

In the meantime, the city of Saigon looked normal on the surface, but there was an undercurrent of panic. The well-to-do were buying airline tickets and withdrawing money from banks.

"I've never seen such panic in this city," said an American official with many years of experience in Vietnam. "I'm beginning to think they could take this place with a few well-placed rumors."

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## U.K. Press battles recession to stay in business

By Richard Hurt  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Britain's long suffering newspaper industry is now fighting for its survival.

Like the newspaper business in other Western countries, the British press has been stunned by the skyrocketing costs of newsprint, a drop in advertising, and labor troubles stemming from efforts to streamline printing.

But British papers, particularly the London-produced national dailies, are particularly hard hit by these pressures.

The reason for this is not hard to find. The major dailies have become victims of their earlier success. Producing no less than eight national newspapers a day, the industry finds itself badly over extended when advertising revenues are falling and circulations have

dipped or have barely managed to stay even.

Both the so-called "quality" and "popular" dailies are suffering. Times Newspapers Ltd., which publishes the Times and the Sunday Times, has reported losses of \$20,000 a week. The main competitor of the Times, the Guardian, has lost almost \$2.4 million this year.

Britain's largest selling daily, the Daily Mirror, and its primary rival, the Daily Express, each registered losses of over \$1 million in the past year.

Behind these statistics is a cycle of increased costs and dropping readerships. Over the last two years the cost of newsprint has doubled. But in a period of general economic decline, advertising costs have fallen. Resulting in

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How many papers tomorrow?

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A new lion for the Tory Party

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Published daily except Sundays, holidays and in the U.S.A. weekly International Edition (available outside of North America only) in composite of selected material in daily North American editions and material prepared exclusively for the International Edition.

Subscription Rates  
North American Editions — One year \$40, six months \$24, three months \$12 (single copy \$5).  
International Editions — One year \$55, six months \$32, three months \$16 (single copy \$5).  
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Advertising rates: per column inch, 10 lines, 10 days, \$100. For longer runs, special rates. The Christian Science Monitor will not be responsible for the return of advertising material if not received within the time specified.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
One Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. 02116  
Phone: (617) 267-2300

## FOCUS

## Uncle Sam's a dimmer presence now

By Francis Renny

London Ask the average Englishman who the President of the United States is, and there will be a long pause before you get an answer. Then it may very well go, "Chrysler, isn't it? No? Well, some sort of car." Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy have long enjoyed honorary niches in the British Hall of Fame. Lyndon Johnson is "that big chap from Texas," and the memory of Richard Nixon is still pungent. But Gerald Ford — it is almost as if memorializing his name was low down on most people's priorities.

Indeed, interest in the United States generally is low down in Britain today, the result of several reasons falling together.

The first is sheer exhaustion. For more than ten years the British media, and especially television which has acquired its transatlantic satellite link, milked the United States for all the material they could lay hands on. Beginning with space shots and party conventions the torrent of coverage rioted on through election nights and ghetto riots, through the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and scenes from the Vietnam war to the moon landings and the Watergate drama.

That was about enough. There was another factor, too. Over those years there grew up a generation of British radio, TV and newspaper men with a special passion for American affairs. They sold America hard and well. But now most of them have moved on and their successors, though no less able, are simply less exciting.

Even the evergreen Alastair Cooke, probably the greatest living broadcaster in the English language, is regarded by the younger public as something of a golden oldie. In any case, he's on radio, not telly.

British Television still carries its ration of American westerns, crime series and comedies, but they are strictly unimportant. Everyone watches "Colombo," "M.A.S.H.," and "Kojak," but nobody wants to imitate them. British crime shows are firmly rooted in the World of the British bobby, and comedy shows are still only a few steps away from the



seaside pier and the Edwardian music-hall.

Meanwhile the ideas men of television are obsessed with domestic politics and sociology. Plus a few nostalgic echoes of Empire.

On the level of the arts it is surprising how little impact the United States has on an increasingly isolationist British scene. Shortage of dollars must, I suppose, account for the dismal showing in British national collections of modern American painting from Jackson Pollock onwards; while the British dislike (perhaps healthy) of enormously long books may have something to do with the unpopularity of modern American writers.

The middlebrow, right-wing British novelist Kingsley Amis, invited by a BBC interviewer to comment on a list of names which included Bellow, Updike and Roth, greeted each one with a groan of dismay. And even the American musical seems to be dead.

I suspect that loss of interest in America has a lot to do with the disgust felt for Watergate and the Vietnam war. They were not only

immoral, they were failures. And now the almighty dollar doesn't look too good, either. But whether or not Britain does vote to stay in the European Community, the Common Market plainly is some kind of success, and the British people and media are having to take their continental neighbours a lot more seriously than they used to.

For the same reason, British ministers and members of parliament are having to devote more and more of their time to visiting European centres like Brussels and Strasbourg. There is simply less time than some would like for keeping up American connections.

Yet oddly enough, the socialist Labour Party under Prime Minister Harold Wilson has always enjoyed excellent contacts with Washington: in many respects better than those maintained by the last Conservative premier, Edward Heath. Mr. Heath seemed to believe that by showing coolness toward the United States he might secure favourable votes from France to the Common Market.

But Mr. Wilson's last visit to Washington showed a reversion to the old Labour policy of leaning toward the western shore of the Atlantic. Perhaps it was an insurance, in case the voters do take Britain "out of Europe." But whether Labour or Conservatives are in power, the British Foreign Office remains the most skeptical of all Western Europe's chancelleries about Soviet intentions. Harold Wilson knows as well as anybody that without America, Western Europe is defenseless.

And yet some of the younger members of his party, backed by a leftward-inclined union movement, have a strong ideological dislike of America and its big oil companies and multinational corporations, which they would like to see brought under state control. Neither Mr. Wilson nor Washington seems able to get through to this element with the message that, for all its faults, the United States really is a sister democracy.

The Foreign Office knows that, and so does 10 Downing Street, but fewer and fewer ordinary Britons seem to be getting the message.

Joseph C. Harsch

## Vietnam repercussions

Americans are taking their second major foreign policy failure of the century (in Indo-China) with deep and pervasive sadness — but without the recriminations which marked the previous failure, the 1949 collapse in China of the American-backed Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Remarks overheard on the streets and in public places also tended to include an acceptance of the inevitability of the South

One immediate spinoff effect was to slow down the processing in Washington of Israel's pending request for \$2.5 billion in military and economic aid.

The White House says the matter is "under review." But it continues day after day to be "under review." And so far there is no massive demand rising from the public or the Congress for speeding the process. Any kind of foreign aid is unpopular now, more unpopular than at any previous time since World War II.

## Possible boomerang

Israel's decision to mount a major propaganda campaign in the United States to counteract the new reluctance in Washington measures that reluctance accurately. But such a campaign might produce the opposite effect to the one desired.

The President has publicly criticized the Israeli position in recent peace efforts as having been "inflexible," and the Egyptians have strengthened the President's hands by announcing that they will reopen the Suez Canal on schedule and will extend the mandate for the UN peace-keeping force by another three months. Egypt has cultivated the image of the sincere seeker after peace — with considerable success.

While both President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger have spoken in gloomy terms of a long-term domino effect from the failure of the 15-year American investment in Indo-China, neither public nor Congress seems to share that gloom. There is

no evidence of any general anxiety, but rather a sense of relief that at least the drain on American resources has been staunch.

## Sense of relief

American diplomats in private do not share the public gloom of their political leaders. Many a State Department official recognizes that the Southeast Asia commitment has not diverted American attention and energy from servicing the essentials of American foreign policy — the alliances with Western Europe and with Japan.

The mere fact that the commitment in Indo-China is finished is expected to clear the way for easier relations with the essential allies who never approved of that adventure and shared in its burden.

Everyone wishes, of course, that the end might have come with less human misery. Hence the pervasive sadness. But among serious thinkers about such matters the question is whether America has learned a lesson from the experience which will prevent similar mistakes in the future.

It seems probable that neither public opinion nor the Congress will for a long time countenance again an overseas adventure of dubious necessity and probable high cost so far from home shores. Prudent selectivity in foreign policy will probably be the new watchword at the State Department. America is not likely to become a passive world power. But in its new humility it will probably be more cautious and — more mature.

## Democracy alive and well in Portugal

By Richard Neff  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Democratic forces in Portugal are far from finished, and it is still much too early to write the country off to the Communists, in the view of well-informed NATO observers here.

However, if Portugal leans so far leftward as to withdraw from NATO, the alliance would not suffer greatly, these observers add.

Diplomatically Portugal has long been a liability to the allies because of its years of dictatorship and African colonial wars. Even militarily, defense experts here tend to shrug at the possible loss of NATO facilities in Portugal and the Portuguese Azores, which are valuable primarily for refueling ships and aircraft and for surveillance of Atlantic shipping and submarine movements.

Well over five years ago, Western naval experts were already beginning to question the value of the Azores.

"It would be less convenient and more expensive if we didn't have them," said one military expert, "but we could manage very well without them." He cited alternatives such as bases in Spain, refueling from aircraft carriers, and various new technological developments in both refueling and surveillance.

Obviously, the Azores would take on a "negative real estate value" if the Soviets,

because of friendship with some eventual Communist regime in Portugal, transformed the islands into their own base for surveillance and refueling in the Atlantic.

But observers here feel that Moscow would not risk affronting the West to that extent and undercutting what the Soviets view as much more valuable new relations now developing between the Soviets and the West in trade, investment, and strategic arms limitation.

The prevailing allied assessment right now is that despite the abrupt failure of the right-wing military coup in Portugal in early March there are still strong democratic forces that are only now getting organized.

Officials believe that the Portuguese revolution has unleashed so many pent-up political emotions that not even Communist leaders and their close allies in Moscow are in control of their own situation in Portuguese politics.

"The Communists are riding a tiger" and it's not yet clear whether Moscow's greatly increased diplomatic activity there is an effort to foment revolutionary movement or to bring local Communists under some kind of control," said one allied observer.

He noted that under the long Salazar-Caetano dictatorship, Portugal had no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and "it is not surprising that the Soviets now want to move in and play a role in that country."

Though the North Atlantic Treaty makes no provisions for expelling a member nation,



French President Giscard d'Estaing with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac

The party was presented with a fait accompli. The "barons" of the Gaullist movement, men like Michel Debre, Olivier Guichard, Couve de Murville, not to mention Alexandre Sanguinetti, the ousted secretary-general, at first were shocked, then angry, and at last acquiesced in a move about which they could do nothing. Mr. Chaban Delmas, upstaged once again by Mr. Chirac, has retired muttering to resume his duties as Mayor of Bordeaux.

Since his second coup, Mr. Chirac has been busy putting his own men in at a regional and local level.

To be Prime Minister and Gaullist party boss at the age of 42 is not bad going. Even

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns told a Naples press conference recently that the alliance has developed "ad hoc procedures" for protecting alliance information in dealing with a member government that takes Communists into its Cabinet.

This was a polite way of saying that such governments can be simply frozen out of sensitive and highly-classified discussions. For example, the Portuguese remain nominally members of the super-secret Nuclear Planning Group until the end of this year, but they have quietly agreed to stop attending meetings because they found that nothing substantial was discussed when they did.

"But Lisbon is not to us what Prague was to the Soviets," said one diplomat. "Prague was at the very center of Soviet interests in Eastern Europe. Lisbon is important to us but it is not at the heart of our interests."

There is of course no question of the allies intervening in Portugal militarily. But it seems clear from comments here that they would not sit idly by and refuse any aid whatsoever to democratic elements there.

Mr. Luns and other diplomats obviously feel that the Portuguese Communists, by their pressure tactics, have "compromised the historic compromise" in Italy, under which Italian Communists have been trying to persuade the Christian Democratic Party to allow them to enter a new coalition government.

## French Premier: immaculate political footwork

By John C. ...  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Outside his own country he is virtually unknown, yet in France itself his is a name to conjure with: Jacques Chirac, Prime Minister of France for the last 10 months.

He is tall and dapper. He has a slightly beaked nose, the only thing that cartoonists can properly latch on to. He is energetic and indefatigable. ("Talking to him is like talking to someone with a train to catch," said one official.) He works long hours before going home to his family. (His wife is related to diplomat Baron de Crouzet, head of the French Foreign Office.)

Above all he is ambitious. It is this vaulting ambition that has propelled him to carry out two political coups in the last year.

The first was to become prime minister, for Mr. Chirac is a Gaullist, and the man who appointed him, the President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is an Independent Republican. Mr. Chirac, however, was solidly behind Mr. Giscard for the presidential election — thus incurring the enduring wrath of his fellow Gaullists, Jacques Chaban Delmas, who was also a presidential candidate.

For political services rendered, Mr. Giscard made Mr. Chirac prime minister. This enraged large sections of the Gaullist party, which thought of Mr. Chirac's act as a betrayal. Their rage was not lessened by the fact that it was the first time since 1859 that one of their own was not in the presidential palace, the Elysee. The party, once the proud banner-bearers for President de Gaulle, fell into petty squabbling and disarray.

It was time for Mr. Chirac's second political coup: It was a superb piece of political opportunism, even if of dubious legality. One Friday in December he sent out telegrams summoning the party's central committee for a Saturday morning meeting (in itself an unheard of thing, since the French keep "le weekend anglais") without telling anyone what it was about. At the meeting he had himself elected the party's secretary-general — just like that.

without the glamour of old, the party is still the largest in Parliament.

As Prime Minister, Mr. Chirac is the second most powerful man in France. For the moment he professes total loyalty to the person and the policies of the president — 10 months being a short time for his gratitude to have run out.

However, his long-term strategy is clearly to bide his time, since the next presidential election is not until 1981.

But most observers of the French political scene think that the President would be well advised to keep a wary eye on his Prime Minister. Mr. Chirac is undoubtedly a man worth watching, if only for the immaculate-ness of his political footwork.

## Soviet farm production slips from 1973 record

By the Associated Press

Washington The Soviet Union is making significant progress in turning out more meat, milk, and poultry for consumers in spite of reduced grain harvests last year, according to a U.S. Agriculture Department expert.

The push by Moscow to put more of those products on Russian tables for some time as a sign that the Soviet Union probably will continue as a buyer of U.S. corn,

scarcely last year was the good performance of the livestock sector, which continued to move ahead strongly." Fletcher Pope Jr., specialist in the department's Economic Research Service said.

Overall Soviet farm production slipped 3 to 4 percent below 1973's record as the result of grain harvests being smaller than expected, but Mr. Pope said those harvests still were the second largest in history.

"The major bright spot in the Soviet farm scene last year was the good performance of the livestock sector, which continued to move ahead strongly." Fletcher Pope Jr., specialist in the department's Economic Research Service said.

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## Europe

## Lisbon to shun big-powers for third world?

By Richard Mowrer  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Out of NATO and into the "third world" of nonaligned nations is the course left-leaning revolutionary Portugal appears to have set itself.

There is no question at this time of putting Portugal into the Soviet orbit — although in the long term this could happen if the increasingly influential Moscow-line Communists continue to make gains.

Membership in the third world as a fundamental objective of Portuguese foreign relations has taken on a new dimension following the appointment of Maj. Melo Antunes as Minister of Foreign Affairs, replacing Mario Soares, the Socialist leader.

Major Antunes, a prominent member of the revolutionary Armed Forces Movement, is known for his view that although Portugal is geographically part of Europe, it has a great deal in common with the nonaligned countries of the third world, particularly in Africa. During a visit in Algeria he said he would like to see Portuguese foreign policy redefined on the basis of "vigorous nonalignment away from the big-power blocs."

Similar sentiments are thought to be shared by the all-powerful Supreme Revolutionary Council that has set up a new, more leftist Cabinet following the abortive mini-coup of March 11. As the most underdeveloped country in Western Europe, Portugal's real place is with the emerging countries of the third world, a growing segment of Portuguese opinion appears to believe.

Strong pro-Soviet sentiment, if it exists, is not much in evidence. But anxiety and wariness about Soviet expansionism have faded, possibly because the cold-war theme had been stressed by a regime that is now discredited, the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship.

Portugal is still a member of NATO. But the links are badly frayed because of the inclusion in the Portuguese Government of at least two admitted members of the pro-Soviet Portuguese Communist Party. Countries of the Atlantic alliance fear that given the nature and composition of the Portuguese revolutionary regime it will leak NATO secrets to the Russians.

If Portugal sticks to its present course and disengages from NATO, it will do so eventually, after due deliberation, foreign analysts believe. Even from the Communist point of view it would not do to rush things.

For as long as Portugal remains a member of the alliance its eastern flank with Spain, not in NATO, is secure. Spain has no aggressive designs but Portuguese suspicions of their bigger neighbor have existed for generations.

The Russians have twice asked for naval support facilities on Portuguese territory — first in January and again in March. The first proposal was for port facilities for the Soviet Atlantic fishing fleet at Figueira da Foz, north of Lisbon. The second was for alternative facilities on the island of Madeira.

So far nothing has come of the Russian initiatives, possibly because of urgent NATO requests for explanations. But once out of NATO, Portugal might well grant port facilities to the Soviet fishing fleet as Spain has done so since 1959, when the Canary Islands were made available to Soviet trawlers.

Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal has said about Portugal's membership in NATO: "We are not in a hurry, this is a matter we do not want to raise at this time, and the same applies to the American bases in the Azores." A similar note of caution has recently been expressed by the radical leftist Prime Minister, Brig. Gen. Vasco Gonçalves.

In the view of knowledgeable observers, the Portuguese Communist Party has been told by Moscow to ease the pressure and keep a low profile because the rapid leftward slide of the revolution in Portugal is alarming Western Europe and hampering the Communist parties there.



# Eastern Europe

## Crown tests U.S.-Hungary ties

Budapest hints that further trade awaits return of medieval treasure from America

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest  
The government here has just given a strong hint that further expansion of the recent trade boom between this outward-looking Communist country and the U.S. could be hindered until the latter returns the ancient crown of Hungary's saint-king, Stephen.

The crown and other royal jewels of Hungary's first Christian king have been in American hands since leaders of the Arrow Cross, the Hungarian fascist movement, took them out of the country as they fled from the Soviet forces in 1945 and passed them over to the American Army.

It is many years since the Hungarians lodged any official request for restitution of these thousand-year-old symbols of their nationhood.

At last week's Communist Party congress, however, Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujó said that though trade and cultural exchanges with the U.S. had intensified in the last few years, the relationship could not yet be described as normal.

As well as what he calls economic discrimination, other problems, he said, await settlement, including the crown jewels.

It was Hungary's first official public reference to the issue since the mid-1960s when Budapest gave up asking for the crown and instead made a golden replica on view since in the National Museum here.

The most serious obstacle to normalizing relations was removed in 1971 when Josef Cardinal Mindszenty left Hungary after his 15 years' sanctuary in the American embassy here. This was followed by Hungary's settlement of American property compensation claims and Washington's return of \$10 million worth of Hungarian gold also looted by the Nazis as World War II ended.

The crown, however, remained. It is a sensitive issue involving strong popular national feelings. In recent years visiting American officials and politicians have generally felt these emotions should be recognized regardless of the ideological differences between the two countries.

Last year an American mission of top administration trade officials and executives of some of America's largest business corporations had successful talks here on long-term trade expansion and prospects for joint ventures between Hungarian and U.S. firms.

This mission subsequently recommended to then-President Richard Nixon that the crown jewels be returned to promote an atmosphere favorable to trade.

This view has several times been endorsed by visiting American senators and bankers concerned with the promotion of trade with Eastern Europe, including Hungary. But thus far, no action has been taken, possibly because of turmoil in the White House.

Despite this, however, exchanges between the U.S. and Hungary last year reached a post-war peak. American sales here rose more than twice the 1972 level.



St. Stephen's crown: lost symbol of nationhood

war peak. American sales here rose more than twice the 1972 level.

Possibilities of still greater advance, however, were underlined in February this year when a consortium headed by an affiliate of the First National City Bank of New York, the London City Corp. International Bank, Ltd., granted the Hungarian National Bank a five-year loan of \$100 million.

It was seen as a mark of the Hungarian National Bank's high credit rating on the Eurodollar market that the loan was oversubscribed by 40 banks in seven countries prior to the closing date.

In spring a branch of the First National City Bank's Moscow office will be opened here to

conduct direct contacts with Hungary's national foreign trade banks.

At the Hungarian congress, party chief Janos Kadar criticized American and West European Common Market obstacles to Hungarian trade outlets, including the limitation written into the U.S. trade bill that caused the Soviet Union to disown the 1972 pact.

At stake for Hungary, as for other East bloc states, was most-favored-nation treatment for its exports to the U.S. Its further delay is a major source of disappointment here. In the Hungarian view its continued absence not only impedes increased trade. More significantly, it holds up joint ventures that are seen as the key to advance.

# Eastern Europe

## Comecon revises goals to meet energy crunch

High fuel weigh on Eastern bloc economy

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest  
The world's energy crisis could not have come at a worse time for the still industrializing countries of East Europe.

For several years the East Europeans have been industrializing their economies — which are heavily dependent on Soviet raw materials — with the help of Western technology. At the same time, most of them have also worked to raise their domestic standards of living.

But over the past months the East Europeans have been confronted with:

- Soaring world prices (which at first they tried somehow to avoid).
- An end to the old easy terms for Soviet oil and raw materials.
- The consequent possibility of a slowdown in the politically important growth of consumer welfare.

Now the East Europeans are making major adjustments in their next five-year plans (the overall blueprints which will guide their economies through the latter part of this decade), judging by recent Comecon decisions on how to deal with the new world economic situation.

The result is likely to be a more integrated Comecon (the Soviet bloc economic community) with the Soviets giving the East Europeans credits and other aids in exchange for the East Europeans doing more business within the bloc — especially with the Soviets.

Nowhere is the impact of these prospective

radical changes more apparent than here in Hungary — the bloc's forerunner in more market-oriented economies since the late 1960s. Hungary has successfully combined its New Economic Mechanism (NEM) with a social policy which has improved the country's overall standard of living.

"We were taken by surprise by the unexpected dimensions of the crisis," concedes one of Hungary's able economic thinkers. "It has imposed pressure on the economy as a whole."

The world oil crisis forced the Soviets to raise their fuel prices to the East Europeans. Although these will still be below the current world level, they have thrown a heavy burden on the East European economies and have necessitated drastic recasting of the five-year plans starting next year.

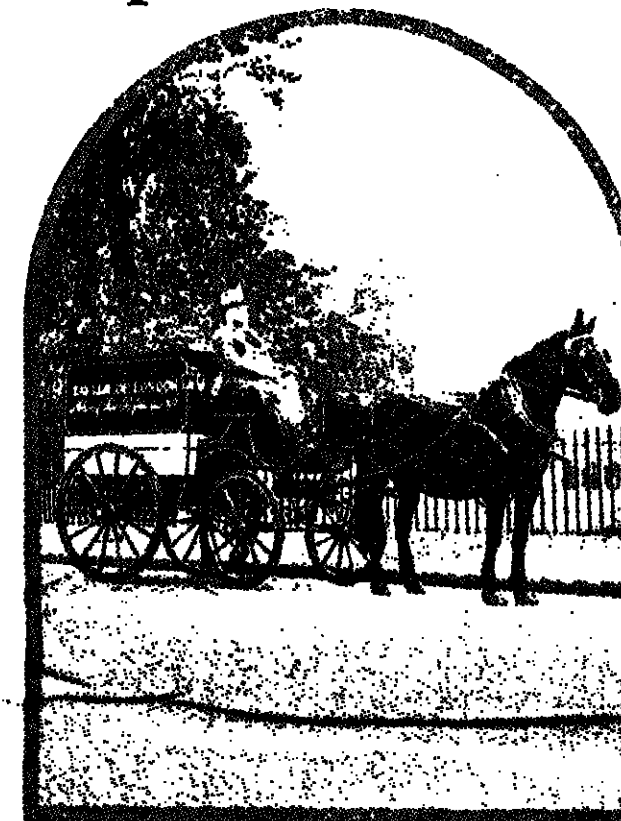
Moreover, new prices in the five-year plans will no longer be set in advance. They will be adjusted from year to year according to a five-year average of world levels.

To help its allies over the first shock — and also to help avoid possible political backlash from any threat to the standard of living — the U.S.S.R. has offered credits and other facilities. The new fuel prices also will be answered by similar price adjustments for East European goods delivered to the Soviet Union.

(In Hungary's case, prices of its exports to the U.S.S.R. are to be raised by some 15 to 20 percent on machinery and other industrial items and almost 30 percent on farm products.)

Economists here say it is essential for Hungary also to cut back on its current wide range of products and concentrate on those for which its resources and skills are best suited.

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# Europe

## N. Ireland's convention

### How Eire could help the North find peace

By Jonathan Harsch  
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin  
Whether a settlement emerges for Northern Ireland from the constitutional convention due to be elected there May 1 may depend to a large extent on what the Republic of Ireland does.

A breakthrough would come if the republic found some way to deal with several hundred wanted members of the illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA) now sheltered in the south.

At present men known to have committed bombings and murders in Northern Ireland and Britain cannot be extradited from or prosecuted in the republic for these offenses.

New laws to enable prosecution were promised by Dublin 18 months ago. The Irish Government now says no changes can be expected before July at the earliest. And it rules out extradition for the IRA men entirely.

The republic's Communications Minister Conor Cruise O'Brien acknowledges that another important change (from the North's point of view) would be to introduce a new constitution in the South. But he says this is unlikely to take place for another three years at the least. The present Constitution is bitterly resented by Northern Protestants because it claims jurisdiction over the North.

So plans for setting up the constitutional convention in the North will go ahead without any substantial help from the republic.

Whether concessions come from Dublin in time could decide the convention's outcome and the North's future. According to many politicians on both sides of the border, the republic's failure to respond was the major reason for the collapse one year ago of the North's five-month long experiment in power-sharing between the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

The North's British administrators hope the convention will succeed in drafting some new formula for power-sharing.

But hard-line northern Protestants have already made up their minds about Northern Ireland's political future: no power-sharing with the Roman Catholics, and so no real need for discussions.

These Protestants argue that Catholics who favor uniting Ireland cannot take part in administering the British province of Northern Ireland.

Hard-line Protestants, however, go along with the idea of elections which they expect to win by an overwhelming majority.

Extremist Catholics oppose even the elections. The provisional wing of the IRA argues that the elections are gerrymandered — because an artificial segment of Ireland is being consulted about an issue which affects the entire island.

The "Provos" will not participate in the elections and are pledged to wrecking the new convention. They would only recognize an all-Ireland convention free from any British control.

Northern Ireland's British administrators had hoped that top provisional IRA men would contest the elections themselves — a hope shared by IRA leader David O'Connell. These hopes persisted on both sides despite the continuing sectarian murders of Catholics by Protestant extremists.

But instead of electioneering, the provos now threaten to restart their guerrilla war. They deny that they called a cease-fire. Instead they say there is a bilateral truce which depends on the willingness and sincerity of the British Government to withdraw its forces from Ireland.

The IRA still demands a British declaration of intent to withdraw over a set period, a general amnesty for IRA prisoners, and acceptance of the principle of all-Ireland elections to decide the island's future.



Conor Cruise O'Brien

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# Soviet Union



Ukraine wheat: huge investments swell the granary

## Soviet agriculture lags

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
A leading Soviet official now is questioning low returns on the massive Soviet investments in agriculture of the past decade.

In a speech this week that Western observers believe indicates fundamental rethinking of the whole program, Fyodor D. Kulakov repeatedly mentioned the inadequacy of returns on agricultural investments.

Mr. Kulakov is the Communist Party central committee secretary in charge of agriculture and is regarded by some Kremlinologists as a possible successor to party chief Leonid Brezhnev. His speech occupied a full page in both the party newspaper Pravda and the government newspaper, Izvestia, March 25.

Mr. Kulakov's speech came in a major meeting in Moscow this week of party officials and agricultural experts from all over the country. The meeting was devoted to celebrating the tenth anniversary of the new agrarian policy of March, 1965, and to discussing future agrarian policy. Observers linked the meeting to the almost-completed formation of the new 1976-1990 five-year plan.

The major thrust of Mr. Kulakov's speech was praise for the undoubted successes of the 1965 shift in agricultural policy. Huge investments since then have significantly raised Soviet production of grain, chickens, eggs, and beef. The income of collective farmers has been raised to a level much closer to urban incomes — to a level, in fact, that Western economists regard as comparable to the urban-rural gap in many Western industrialized nations.

All this is old hat by now, however. What was new in Mr. Kulakov's speech was the high-level criticism of the low profitability of current agricultural investment.

Mr. Kulakov did not give any statistics, at least in the published version of his speech. But Soviet figures published elsewhere show only a 0.42 ruble increase in production for every one ruble invested in public agriculture in the 1966-68 period — with an even lower return since then.

However critical Mr. Kulakov was about farm investment returns, he heartily endorsed the basic need for heavy investment in this

sector. He noted with approval the Kremlin's recognition in 1965 that "a harmoniously developed agriculture is a prerequisite to planned and balanced growth of the economy in general."

In the decade since then Moscow has earmarked 190 billion rubles for farm machinery, fertilizer, irrigation, higher farm wages, and higher crop and total purchase prices. This is more than total farm investment for the previous 35 years, and represents more than one-fifth of current capital outlays.

Western analysts approve the 1965 decision to invest heavily in agriculture as economically sound. They regard Stalin's earlier squeezing of the peasantry to build industry as disastrous for the countryside. And they regard Nikita S. Khrushchev's later flip-flop directives to farms — without significant farm investment — as irrational.

Western economists have consistently raised the same doubts that Mr. Kulakov now is expressing, however, about the profitability of the specific investment programs chosen. They point out that although Soviet agriculture now is the most heavily subsidized in the world — with price supports soaring to an estimated 16 billion rubles last year, of 5 percent of the national income — the Soviet family still has to pay more than an American, British, or French family for a basic staple diet.

Western economists also question Soviet priorities and neglect of village roads and sorely needed transportation. Instead, Moscow favors grandiose irrigation projects that would be loss-taking in North America.

Mr. Kulakov did not criticize any specific investment programs. And he singled out irrigation projects for praise. It is unclear, therefore, just how he would recast investment to achieve higher returns.

Mr. Kulakov did point to shortcomings, however, in inadequate use of available machinery, waste of fertilizer through improper storage, and lack of trained specialists. He also talked of the need to expand flax and sugar beet and vegetable production and to continue the new program of industrializing farming through specialization, giant mergers, and establishment of inter-farm processing enterprises.

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## Rhodesian guerrillas undermined

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A Rhodesian special tribunal's decision supporting Prime Minister Ian Smith's arrest of one of the country's top African nationalist leaders, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, could mean:

• Either a complete breakdown of efforts to get under way between Mr. Smith's white-minority government and Rhodesian African nationalists a constitutional conference opening the door to fairer African participation in

### ★U.K. Press

Continued from Page 1

price increases to cover the rising costs of newspaper, then, is viewed as the only temporary means of economic survival, and nearly every major paper has raised its price.

But the upper level for newspaper prices may have been reached. Many British households have long bought more than one paper, which is said to explain the country's ability to support a large and diverse press. However, if prices continue to soar, publishers worry that readers will be forced to give up the habit of buying more than one paper a day.

As a result, the industry is increasingly turning to automated printing techniques that demand smaller labor forces.

This, in turn, has set off a series of bitter disputes with printers unions. Some of the confrontations, like a conflict over pay differentials with printers in February, have threatened to close down the whole of London's daily press.

A central issue is the determination of unions to protect jobs when new techniques appear to make them obsolete. The Daily Mirror is currently involved in a dispute with one union following the dismissal of 1,750 warehousemen.

If the stoppage continues, the Mirror could be the first of a series of newspapers forced to close. To stave off such a possibility, Prime Minister Harold Wilson last year established a royal commission to study the London newspaper industry's difficulties and to suggest ways in which the industry might be revived without losing jobs.

### ★S. Vietnam collapses

Continued from Page 1

"I've never seen so many Vietnamese ask me how they can get out of the country," he said. "I think that if they had a way to get out on a ship or by plane, half the people in the city would leave."

Diplomats in Saigon were intrigued by a French News Agency report from Hanoi that seemed to indicate that the North Vietnamese will not press the advantage they now hold and push all the way toward Saigon.

Jean Thoraval, correspondent for the Agence France-Presse in the North Vietnamese capital, wrote that some observers in Hanoi "not that the gains made in the current offensive could impose their own political limits."

"Pressing forward at this time could bring the risk of political setbacks, and it seems that this factor is being taken into account both in Hanoi and by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam," wrote Mr. Thoraval.

He said it was "noteworthy that Hanoi, the PRG, and the 'third force' in South Vietnam have all stated in recent days that the last act in the Vietnamese drama would be a political settlement based on the Paris agreements following the departure of South Vietnam's President Thieu."

### ★Shelepin's visit

Continued from Page 1

As with some of their other West European colleagues, notably in West Germany, not all British trade-union leaders may favor any great haste in rebuilding, an all-embracing federation that would include East Europeans as well as West Europeans.

The Soviet-sponsored World Federation of Trade Unions may not have scored notable gains so far against the free world's International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. But the new European Trade Union Congress is independent both of the WFTU and the ICFTU, and it now looks as though the Soviets will try to use this body to create a pan-European federation in which they will have a role to play.

the country's politics — even black-majority rule.

• Or a speeding up on the movement toward those talks, from which would be excluded Mr. Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

The first alternative is outwardly the more likely, since the umbrella nationalist organization, the African National Council (ANC) — into which both Mr. Sithole's ZANU and Joshua Nkomo's rival Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) have been merged — has said it will not negotiate with Mr. Smith unless Mr. Sithole is released.

But Mr. Sithole's supporters in ZANU and elsewhere fear that the second alternative is the one unfolding.

Mr. Sithole and ZANU have been responsible for most of the guerrilla activity against the Smith regime in Rhodesia. This activity was mounted mainly from neighboring Zambia and was directed from there by ZANU chairman Herbert Chitepo. (Mr. Sithole is ZANU president).

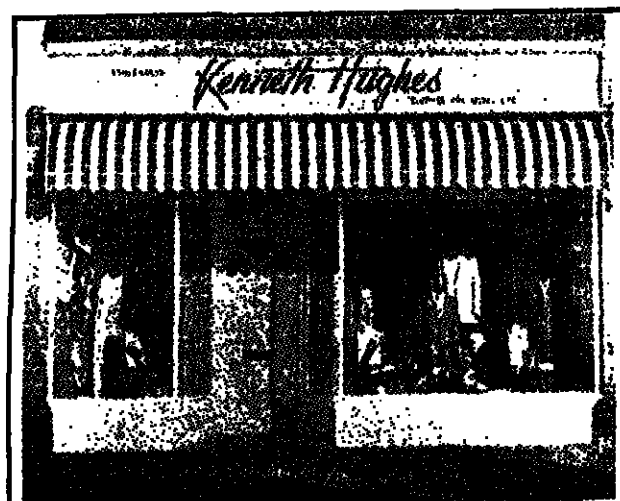
Last month Mr. Chitepo was killed by a land mine outside his home in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. Most of the rest of the ZANU leadership outside Rhodesia, including the guerrilla organizers, gathered in Lusaka for Mr. Chitepo's funeral, were subsequently arrested by Zambian President Kuanda — officially for questioning about Mr. Chitepo's murder.

Mr. Kuanda reportedly favors Mr. Nkomo over Mr. Sithole as the black Rhodesian authentic and more representative leader. The Zambian President is said to feel that ZANU's guerrilla operations have been an obstacle to negotiated compromise between blacks and whites in Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole's supporters say President Kuanda — through his arrests — has robbed Mr. Sithole of his all-important guerrilla card. The suspect South Africa may now put pressure on Mr. Smith to release Mr. Sithole, despite Tuesday's court decision. This would give the ANC a face-saving reason to reopen talks with Mr. Smith — with Mr. Sithole on the sidelines deprived of the guerrilla card or lever which had been his strength.

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## Indo-China

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

### Vietnam aid: Does Ford really want it?

As dimensions of the South Vietnamese rout became visible, the Ford administration quietly has contacted two key senators to see whether it could obtain from Congress additional military aid for Saigon.

This newspaper has learned it was told there was virtually no chance, but that Congress would provide whatever aid the President asked for humanitarian and refugee help.

The representative of Sen. Gale McGee (D) of Wyoming, longtime Vietnam war supporter, flatly told the White House it "could get anything it wanted for refugee and humanitarian aid, but when it comes to military assistance I don't see how it can get one dime, particularly in light of the fact South Vietnamese troops abandoned such stores of military items and ammunition" in

their headlong flight from northern provinces. The support of one-time supporters like Senator McGee would be essential.

The representative of a moderate senator, whose help would be essential in obtaining swing votes, told the administration the only way the Ford administration would have even a slim chance of military aid approval was for the President himself to lead an all-out drive in Congress with strong behind-the-scenes lobbying as well as public statements.

However, most congressional sources believe even this would fail. Says one who in the past has supported the war: "If the White House launched an all-out effort they might come up with 42 to 44 votes. But I can't see them coming up with any more than that" — leaving a majority in opposition.

While the White House was feeling out congressional possibilities, at least one other member of Congress on his own was issuing a similar report to the administration.

One reason Congress is unlikely to approve a presidential request, he said, is that despite Mr. Ford's public statements it does not believe he really wants it. Says one congressional source in typical comment: "We're getting the feeling up here that he's abandoned the idea of military aid."

This source and others insisted the White House has done no persistent day-to-day lobbying on the issue, has held no briefings for congressional members beyond the leadership, and has no White House task force working on details of such a proposal. In the absence of such action, Capitol Hill sources say, Congress has concluded the President is more interested in appearing to seek aid than in actually obtaining it.

All congressional sources in contact with the Ford administration insisted Congress will take no action without strong presidential leadership.

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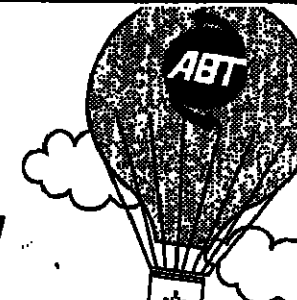
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# Indo-China

## A small boy caught in war's whirlpool

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Salon  
Hung, a 12-year-old among the last of the refugees to leave the fallen city of Da Nang, thinks he is on vacation in Saigon. But slowly he is beginning to comprehend that he may never see his mother, brothers, and sisters again.

Hung's story is that of untold tens of thousands of Vietnamese caught in a massive movement of refugees. One refugee after another tells of losing contact with loved ones in the midst of a precipitous retreat of Saigon government forces from province after province.

Hung was found with tear-redened eyes looking through a porthole on the American freighter Pioneer Contender as it left Da Nang last Friday night loaded with nearly 6,000 people. The ship could have taken as many as 2,000 more, but there was such panic among the refugees that it prevented orderly boarding. It took 10 hours to load the ship.

"There was no way to tell them that if they calmed down, more could get on," said Tom Mallia, an American teacher of English at the University of Hue, who found Hung on the ship and brought him to Saigon.

Given the chaos that prevailed in the bay of Da Nang, it is a small miracle that Hung ever got on board. He said that his mother put him on a sampan at dockside in Da Nang. Then, with people pushing and shoving all around her, his mother was knocked into the water.

The boy never saw his mother or his five sisters and brothers again. The sampan took him to a barge that was tied to the Pioneer Contender, and finally someone handed him up onto the gangplank of the ship.

Throughout the terrible struggle to board the ship, Hung held tight to a small dog named Kiki and two shoulder bags his mother had packed for him. He also had a backpack filled with rice bowls carefully wrapped in crushed paper, along with cooking utensils and chopsticks. The shoulder bags contained rice, canned meat, and his eldest brother's high-school books.

Hung said that his mother owned a shop where she sold sundry dry goods on the main street in Da Nang. She was likely to have earned an above-average income to have afforded what sampan owners were charging — as much as 30,000 piasters (\$40), which is a



Vietnam: vale of tears

lot of money in Vietnam — to haul a family from dockside to the barge tied up next to the Pioneer Contender.

Many of those who made their way to the ship were civil servants, policemen, and their families, people who might have the most to fear from a Communist take-over.

But as Hung left Da Nang there was no immediate danger from Communists, only the danger that one might be trampled or shoved into the water by the panic-stricken people on sampans and barges.

American officials estimate that 11 people were thrown into the water. The women among them are likely to have drowned, because Vietnamese women usually cannot swim.

Occasionally rumors that the ship was going to leave in just a few minutes swept over the 5,000 people in the barge, and they surged toward the only gangplank. The ship's crew separated the frenzied, screaming people with fire hoses in an attempt to calm them, but, if anything, this simply caused more panic and confusion.

Hundreds of small boats tried to approach the already overloaded barge and two other barges tied to tie up next to it. An American civilian backed at the lines attaching these boats and barges to the big barge.

American Marines dressed in civilian clothes fired shots into the air and into the water to chase off the boats. Had they unloaded all the people they were carrying, it might have taken days to load the ship. And time was running out.

Looking down from the deck of the ship, Mr. Mallia saw a teacher from the faculty of sciences at the University of Hue crouched in the barge with tears streaming down his face. The man and his family later made it onto the ship, but at that moment they obviously feared they might not.

Mr. Mallia told Hung that he and the boy would stay with a group of British Quakers working with Buddhist day-care centers in Saigon. The boy's immediate reaction was to ask: "Will they like my dog?"

## South Vietnamese troops fought mostly for a living

By Dawn Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
What went wrong with the Army of South Vietnam?

A confidential study made for the United States defense attaché's office in Vietnam, now circulating on Capitol Hill, offers some answers.

"It is quite clear that South Vietnamese military personnel are forced to live at less than reasonable subsistence levels and that performance and mission accomplishment are seriously affected."

"Day to day survival in the face of worsening economic conditions has caused a deterioration of performance, which cannot be permitted to continue if South Vietnamese military forces are to be considered a viable force."

This was written by the defense attaché's director of special studies after conducting 6,800 interviews with officers and enlisted men in all four military regions between June 19 and August 28, 1974.

Since then, however, according to Pentagon sources, the economic condition of the South Vietnamese armed forces has continued to deteriorate as inflation in the general economy spiraled and military pay and other forms of compensation failed to keep up.

This informant noted that while the reverses suffered by the armed forces in the north were most dramatic their effectiveness in the Mekong delta, to the south, had shrunk in such a way that the enemy had, without public notice, taken over countless outposts. The outposts were lost, this informant said, because military personnel were too preoccupied with scrounging for a living to do their military jobs.

Here are some findings from the defense attaché's study: of those interviewed 88.42 percent said the quality of their food was insufficient; 37.15 that the quality of their housing was inadequate.

Among officers 37.34 percent and among enlisted men 39.10 percent said they would like outside jobs if they had time.

Allowances from parents or relatives were

received by 23.17 of those questioned; 67.9 percent got money from working wives and dependents.

Only 8.05 said they would remain in the armed services if they had a chance for discharge.

In summary the defense attaché's study noted that 92 percent of the men said their pay and allowances were insufficient to meet basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, and that these would have to be doubled to meet minimum needs.

Aggravating these problems is corruption, as indicated by the following statements by individual enlisted men:

"After receiving pay I must deliver the operational allowance to my battalion commander...."

"I do not offer any portion of my salary or pay any money for any service, but my family had to offer bribes at the beginning, and now has to bribe the unit commander monthly at unknown sum of money...."

"I have not been cheated of any part of my salary, also I have not been obliged to give my contribution; but sometimes, once per couple of months, I give some gift as a token of my appreciation to my unit commander...."

"Each month, when my mother visits me, she presents a gift of great value to my unit commander, as a request for some favor for myself...."

### Inflation even affects the famous St. Bernards

Marigny, Switzerland  
Not even the intrepid St. Bernard dogs, the famed Alpine rescue breed, have escaped the current economic recession.

Monks at the St. Bernard Monastery complain they cannot find enough homes for the 100 or so puppies born there every year. The dogs are so much that potential owners are deterred by the cost of their upkeep.

The large St. Bernard dogs here formerly sent in search of snowbound travelers — a task chiefly performed today by helicopters and tracked snow vehicles.

# Indo-China

## South Vietnam: tragic country that defeated itself

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Without putting up a fight in most places, the Saigon government now has lost more than half its territory, four of its eleven regular infantry divisions, and equipment and munitions worth many hundreds of millions of dollars.

What started out two weeks ago as a massive "strategic redeployment" of troops has turned into a rout. President Thieu's decision to withdraw his forces from the Central Highlands and from northernmost Quang Tri Province set in motion an "unraveling" process, and no one knows where it will end.

The fall of two major cities — Hue and Da Nang — was preceded by a collapse of government self-confidence and authority in the northernmost part of the country. At every turn of events, troops and equipment were not lacking, but leadership was.

By the time Hue had fallen, the government

had the remnants of two infantry divisions and most of a marine division plus several ranger battalions and an untold number of territorial forces in the port city of Da Nang. But no one could get them organized for the defense of the city, and it appears that no one ever really tried.

Da Nang, South Vietnam's second largest city, was defeated before the North Vietnamese even arrived. Panic was so widespread that it constantly disrupted efforts by American ships and an American civilian airline to evacuate refugees by sea and air.

On Saturday, South Vietnamese troops stormed a World Airways jet which was attempting to take aboard refugees at the Da Nang airport. They blocked the runway with trucks, jeeps, and bicycles and fired at the plane as it attempted to take off.

In the end, the ships and planes brought fewer than 90,000 people out of a city which was jammed with more than a million inhabitants, troops, and refugees. Most of the troops apparently never got out.

In addition to losing large numbers of troops in Da Nang, the government forces left to the North Vietnamese huge quantities of equipment, including most of their planes and helicopters in the First Air Force Division.

Elsewhere in the northern part of the country, aerial photographs showed mile after mile of abandoned trucks, tanks, and other equipment along the roads.

The losses in the northern sector are said to have created a mood of extreme pessimism among many of the officers at the headquarters of the Joint General Staff in Saigon. Some say that President Thieu's credibility has been shattered.

Some observers now are concerned that the same kind of panic which swept Da Nang could gradually take hold in the area around Saigon itself.

"I can now imagine Saigon falling before Phnom Penh," said a Vietnamese journalist to several colleagues. A week or two ago, such a comment would have caused laughter. This time no one laughed.

In the meantime, Western intelligence analysts say that the North Vietnamese are "pouring" war material into South Vietnam at a rapid rate, with much of it going directly into Military Region III, the region which embraces Saigon.

Some American government employees in Saigon are packing their personal household effects and some are thinking of sending their wives out of the country.

Many senior Army officers, who undoubtedly have a better idea of how far the deterioration has gone, are looking to the United States for help, particularly now that Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, is visiting Saigon.

"We're all looking to the results of the Weyand visit," said one staff officer.

"If nothing but words come out of it, we're lost."

General Weyand was reported by well-informed sources to be "shocked" by what he has learned in briefings about the retreat of the South Vietnamese Army.

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# Middle East

## Canal opening raises hopes

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

"The danger of war [in the Middle East] has probably been averted — at least until July." This was the response of one highly qualified Western diplomat here to Egyptian President Sadat's announcement that he will reopen the Suez Canal next June 5, and his parallel promise that Egypt will renew the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in Sinai for another three months.

The canal's reopening is a multi-billion-dollar Easter present for world consumers, traders, and oil and financial circles. Closure of the canal in June, 1967, has so far cost the world economy over \$11 billion, according to UN estimates made here.

Mr. Sadat's decision, and his suggestion that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) be represented at the Geneva peace conference by the Arab League caused great satisfaction among Western observers and Arab moderates.

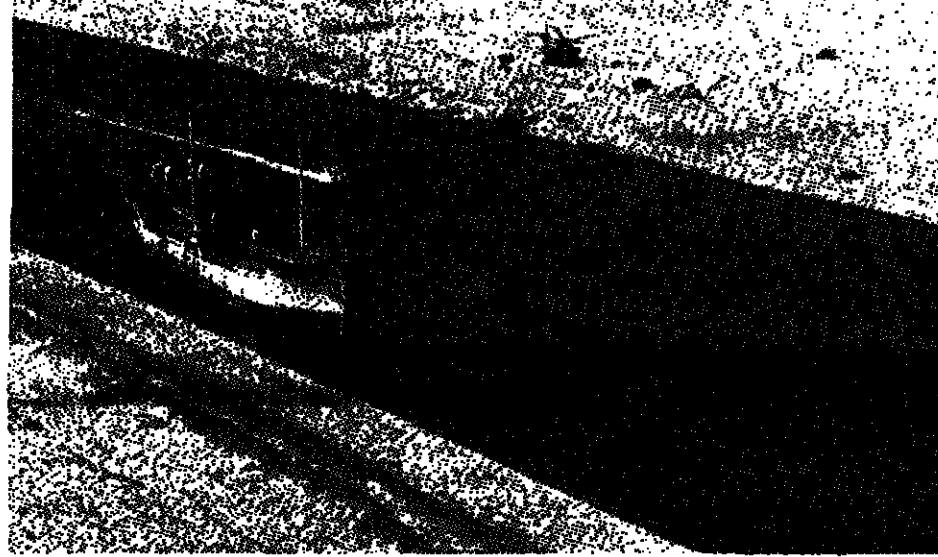
An Israeli spokesman admitted that reopening the canal — even though Cairo specified after Mr. Sadat's speech that Israeli-flag ships would not be permitted passage — is a "positive sign."

Syria, the Palestine guerrillas, Libya, and other Arab radicals almost totally ignored the decision Sunday, though President Sadat announced them Saturday night.

"They have more drawbacks than advantages for us," grumbled Zuhair Mubeen, chief of the military department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Damascus. Syria has given no indication of its intentions to renew or not the mandate of the UN forces in Golan which expires in May.

The Arab radicals tend to feel that Mr. Sadat has tended to act only in Egypt's own interest, and with a view to encouraging the United States to continue the peacemaking efforts suspended when U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's peace mission stumbled in late March.

In his broadcast speech Saturday night, President Sadat reversed all his previous



U.S. Navy

Suez Canal: soon to be a bustling waterway again

statements that the Suez Canal could not safely be reopened until Israeli forces made further withdrawals from their Sinai positions near the canal banks.

"Some may expect from me, emotionally, to keep the Suez Canal closed," said Mr. Sadat, "but I shall do the exact opposite. . . . We will open the Suez Canal [on June 5, anniversary of the 1967 war with Israel, when it was closed] for the benefit of our people and for that of the world."

"We are able to protect it as we are able to protect the canal cities we have undertaken to rebuild. . . . We possess a deterrent capacity that makes our enemy think twice or three times before any rashness. . . . Any attack on a single position on the canal or the canal towns will be met with deterrence which will be even more painful."

Closure of the canal caused the greatest hardship to Mediterranean, East African, and Indian Ocean countries. At first it brought up oil prices. But the use of supertankers to carry

oil around Africa had lowered the cost per ton to between \$5.75 and \$5.82 from the Persian Gulf to Rotterdam. While a smaller tanker passing through the canal would have cost the shipper about \$6.45 a ton, according to one UN estimate.

This estimate was based on assumption of a 50 percent increase in canal tolls. But Egypt's Suez Canal Authority has said tolls would be revised so as to be competitive with supertanker rates.

But since the price of ship bunkering fuel has quadrupled, together with other world oil prices, since October, 1973, supertanker transport costs have gone far higher and made the canal route much cheaper.

Egypt's plans for improving the canal call for accommodation of tankers of 160,000 tons by 1980 and of 250,000 tons by 1982 or so. Egypt's published expectations of canal revenues in 1980 are about \$338 million, two and a half times as much as in 1973, the last full year of the Canal's operation.

## Israel fails in attempt to mollify U.S.

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — An Israeli effort to blame Egypt for the breakdown of step-by-step talks on an interim settlement by releasing maps claiming to show both Israeli and Egyptian maximum Sinai concessions has further irritated American officials.

Release of the maps was part of a major effort by Israel to offset Ford administration anger at what is seen here as Israeli inflexibility during the talks. But it has only succeeded in adding to U.S. displeasure.

An authoritative source says that the maps published by the Israeli Embassy on March 27 were never given to the American delegation in Jerusalem.

"They just pulled out a map and indicated in a general way that this was the gist of what they were willing to do," the source explains. The eleventh-hour offer that the Israelis say they made to keep the talks going therefore contained nothing precise for the Americans to pass on to Egypt, the source says.

American rejection of the validity of the maps as an element in the negotiations became known while other sources confirmed that President Ford's letter to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on the last day of the talks was in fact drafted by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and was intended to reflect anger.

Meanwhile, Israeli officials here and Zionist groups elsewhere in the United States are working on ways to explain the breakdown of the talks to the Jewish community and to restore Israel's image.

A conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations in the U.S. met in New York Monday. The American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee annual conference meeting here Jan. 24-April 1 will focus on the Israeli image problem.

Israeli Ambassador Simcha Diniz is meanwhile pressing Secretary of State Kissinger to seek a resumption of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiation with Dr. Kissinger as arbiter.

He has suggested, according to an authoritative informant, that instead of moving now to the multilateral forum of the Geneva conference with the Soviet Union and the United States as co-chairmen, the U.S. should first invite the foreign ministers of the two countries to Washington for a new version of so-called "proximity talks."

Instead of having Dr. Kissinger shuttle between Jerusalem and Aswan, the minister is suggested, could shuttle between the hotels and the State Department.

But an authoritative American source is skeptical. He says that Geneva strategy embracing every aspect of Middle East policy, including the West Bank, Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights, are included in the reassessment and the Israelis had better be thinking about them too.

Apparently alarmed at the prospect of having to face all their Arab enemies simultaneously, and the Russians too, the Israelis are arguing that the chapter in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations under American auspices is not yet dead, that the United States is the only country that can maintain a movement toward peace.

They take comfort in the fact that no one has yet made a formal call for resumption of the Geneva talks which were begun at a three-session in December, 1973. They point out the American ambassadorial ending to shuttle spoke only of a "resumption."

The Egyptian Ambassador, Amr Moustafa, commenting on the maps published by the Israeli Embassy said:

"No maps were exchanged. Neither did Egypt give the Israelis a map. The map received from them is a map. The map is an Egyptian position drawn by the Israelis and not representing our position. The Israelis are just trying to build up a case on the basis of weak position."

# Middle East

## No peace without PLO?

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon — There are signs that more individual Americans are coming to believe in the central importance of Palestinian-Israeli relations in any Mideast peace solution.

Shortly before he became the first U.S. congressman to meet Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat last weekend, Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota, chairman of the Near East subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, told this reporter:

"I think [going to the Geneva Mideast peace conference] might necessitate some discussion between Moscow and Washington. It might involve a careful appraisal of what the Palestinian problem is."

As for U.S. recognition of the PLO, Senator McGovern acknowledged "there will come a time when we will have to confront that issue. We cannot forever sweep it under the rug."

Mr. Arafat and other Palestinians here carefully explained the PLO position to Senator McGovern. He generally agreed with them that this is the core issue faced in the Mideast after collapse of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's peace mission earlier this month.

Senator McGovern's fact-finding tour also is taking him to Saudi Arabia, where he found the transition from the reign of murdered King Faisal to that of his brother, King Khalid, to be "smooth," and to Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Israel, and Iran.

During the Easter weekend, a committee of American clergymen and laymen here held a service in a Beirut church to issue "an Easter statement of concern on behalf of the people of Palestine and south Lebanon."

The committee's statement said that "although at one time Dr. Kissinger's energetic efforts aroused some hope . . . his inability to induce even a limited Israeli withdrawal on one front demonstrates how far we are from a solution to the problem."

"The major tasks to be undertaken are the evacuation of the occupied territories and a recognition of the civil and human rights of



By Evan Simon

Arafat: toward acceptance?

the Palestinian people. The reluctance so far of American policymakers to give due prominence to Palestinian aspirations serves only to strengthen Israeli intransigence in this regard," the statement added.

The Rev. Joseph Ryan, president of the committee, told this reporter, "If the U.S. were willing to declare that the Palestine issue is the fundamental one, and the U.S. should do all possible to redress the problem, this would set the tone."

Should the U.S. formally recognize the PLO? Fr. Ryan was asked. "I believe so," he answered. "If one doesn't, one faces the question of how can you ignore people the Palestinians overwhelmingly believe to be their representatives? The position is absurd."

"There is an unfortunate Western concept of Palestinians as people of violence. They have indulged in it, but they were driven to it by overwhelmingly greater violence which we in the United States have shared."

"The situation is very grave because root problems are being skirted. We can only hope that realistic elements will gain ground. In the end, everything comes back to leadership by the United States."

## Aftermath of the Kissinger talks

By Francis Omer  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel — The Israeli Government is telling the Israeli public remarkably little about curd disagreements with the United States — presumably to avoid making things worse.

One of the few topics on which comment is outspoken is the responsibility for the breakdown of the latest round of Kissinger talks. "I can say with a clear conscience that I tried my utmost to move toward peace with Egypt," said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in reference to President Ford's comment of Israeli "inflexibility" in the Kissinger talks.

But behind this public posture, the Israeli Government seems highly motivated to take its position clear to Washington. Among the major points so far made are — according to a well-informed source — the following:

1. The Israeli Government would prefer a revival of American diplomatic initiative to a resumption of the Geneva conference. Should the reconvening of the Geneva gathering become unavoidable, Israel is for continued U.S. mediation within the framework of that conference. In both cases, Israel gives top priority to an agreement with Egypt, the strongest Arab state.

2. By no means should the suspension of the Kissinger talks be allowed to create the impression that Israel will now be abandoned by the United States. This would be doubly dangerous. The Soviet Union could benefit from such a situation, while some Arab states might be tempted to step up their warlike thinking.

The Israeli view is that now is the time to make it clear that war does not pay. American hesitations — such as the reported delay in

finalizing the agreement on American supplies of the latest formidable F-15 jet aircraft — are expressly harmful, according to officials here.

In this context, Israeli specialists on Arab affairs point out that the Syrian Government's policy planning has all the time been unabashedly dominated by warlike thinking. Even Egyptian President Sadat, they stress, (whose moderately worded speech March 22 was widely praised) has demonstratively left the war option open, by refusing to extend the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in Sinai for more than three months. Such thinking, it is argued here, can be deterred only by a publicly increased determination to help Israel help itself.

Joseph Fitchett reports from Beirut, Lebanon.

The results of the Mideast policy review now under way in Washington are anxiously awaited in Arab capitals.

Meanwhile, the Arab analysis appears unchanged: American pressure eventually will result in Israeli withdrawal from most occupied Arab territory and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

For most Arabs the spectacle of debacle in Southeast Asia underscores Israel's vulnerability. A few, however, believe that it could have the effect of hardening Israel's stance.

Egyptian President Sadat's announcement of an imminent Suez Canal reopening and his commitment to a 90-day extension of the United Nations presence in Sinai were seen here as intended to stress Egyptian flexibility and to undercut any war talk at this time when Arab military establishments appear well behind that of Israel in recovering from the October, 1973, war losses.

## A new premier and cabinet in Turkey

By Geoffrey Godsall  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

If the new coalition Cabinet put together by Turkish Premier-Designate Suleyman Demirel gets expected vote of confidence in the Grand National Assembly, it will mean:

• No likely change in Turkish policy on Cyprus or on a relatively tough stand in reaction to the cutoff of United States aid to Turkey by the U.S. Congress. Mr. Demirel, a

former Premier, is usually described as pro-American, but Turkish public opinion would not allow him to be more conciliatory or compromising on the Cyprus and U.S.-aid issues than have been his predecessors.

• No significantly greater political stability in Turkey under Mr. Demirel's premiership than under his caretaker predecessor, Sadi Inanik. The latter had been in office for over five months.

The uncertainties attending Mr. Demirel's premiership stem from:

1. His having succeeded in putting together a parliamentary majority only by bringing into coalition four parties of sometimes diverging political views and approach. These are: his own right-of-center Justice Party; the very conservative National Salvation Party; the right-wing Republican Relliance Party; and the extreme right-wing National Action Party.

2. His basically right-of-center to rightist coalition seeming to be contrary to the current trend in Turkish politics, where the tide is moving toward left-of-center. The last general election in Turkey in October, 1973, gave the left-of-center Republican People's Party, led by Bulent Ecevit, the biggest share of the vote in any election since the founding of the Turkish Republic.

Mr. Ecevit was himself Prime Minister of a coalition government — necessary because his party, although it topped the poll, failed to get an overall majority of seats in the Grand National Assembly — from January until September, 1974. During this time Turkey intervened militarily in Cyprus — a move which boosted Mr. Ecevit's popularity. He fell only because his right-wing coalition partner, the National Salvation Party, deserted him after the Cyprus intervention on the grounds that he was (in their eyes) too willing to negotiate and compromise.

(3) The country's military leadership, traditionally one of the modernizing revolution, any policies of the late Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, does not look kindly on Mr. Demirel.

## U.S. aide says cultural baggage restricts Japan

By the Associated Press

Washington — Japan is being pulled toward a broader and more active global involvement by the currents of history, says U.S. Ambassador James Hodgson.

The same currents also are pulling Japan toward a closer relationship with the United States, he said.

But a unique "cultural baggage" developed over centuries of isolation and self-reliance has kept Japan's efforts to take a closer role in the world scene, the envoy told the Japan America Society of Washington.

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# Middle East

## Expedition to probe Mt. Ararat Glacier for Noah's Ark

By Dudley Lynch  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas Turkish authorities will permit a research team to climb 17,000-foot Mt. Ararat this summer and explore what is believed to be a massive wooden structure protruding from glacial ice, a Texas minister says.

The Rev. Tom Crotser, a veteran of five summer expeditions to Ararat, hopes to return this time with evidence to prove conclusively that the big object is the remains of Noah's Ark.

Mr. Crotser claims to have persuaded Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes to let him and his colleagues climb Ararat and enter an 80-foot section of the wreckage that now extends from the glacier. He says he convinced the Turkish official by showing him "close-up photographs" that confirm the object's existence.

The planning for Mr. Crotser's sixth — and hopefully final — assault up the lofty, inhospitable mountain is taking place this spring in his rough-hewn frame house in east Texas. A former minister of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Mr. Crotser believes documenting the existence of the ark would help to "validate" the Christian Scriptures.

Reports of a great ship's hull resting high on Ararat, a towering peak that overlooks Iran and the Soviet Union, have filtered out of eastern Turkey since the days of the Babylonians. In more recent times, witnesses have included a Persian archbishop (1887), a Russian pilot named Roshovitsky (1918) and a French industrialist, Fernand Navarra (1955).

It was Mr. Navarra who finally mustered enough hard evidence to interest scientists. He had first learned about the Ararat legends of a big boat-like object while mountain climbing in Turkey. The Bordeaux resident returned from his third expedition to Ararat with hunks of blackish-red, pitch-soaked wood that he claimed to have cut from a huge hand-hewn log found in an icy crevasse.

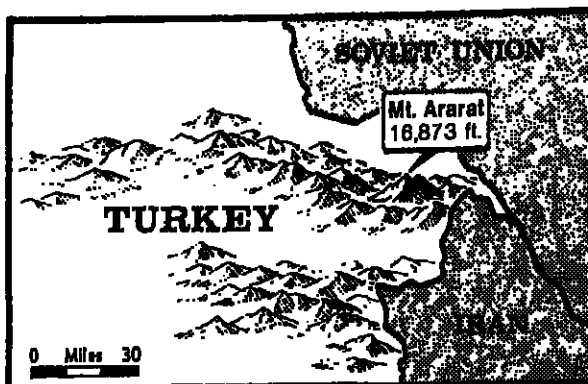
Arts popular  
but losing money

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia orchestras, the theater and ballet are more popular than ever, but they are drowning in red ink, according to a study of 49 cultural attractions in Philadelphia.

The Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance conducted the study to show the economic importance of culture in hopes of obtaining more financial support from the business community.

Henry E. Putsch, executive director of the alliance, says that while attendance at cultural events is steadily increasing, organizations such as the world-renowned Philadelphia Orchestra are losing money.



Carbon-dating tests by the University of Pennsylvania and a commercial laboratory, Geochron, of Cambridge, Mass., clouded Mr. Navarra's claims that the wood was part of Noah's Ark. The tests indicated the wood was from a tree that lived about A.D. 600. Biblical accounts speak of the huge ark built by Noah and his sons

coming to rest "upon the mountains of Ararat" around 5,000 B.C.

Mr. Navarra's defenders — notably, a Washington-based group called Scientific Exploration and Research (SEARCH) — suggested the wood was contaminated by water and sulfuric gases from Ararat, a volcanic peak. They suggested this would

have affected the accuracy of the carbon dating.

But Mr. Navarra's wood samples, plus the facts that there is no timber for hundreds of miles around Ararat and no reasonable explanation for a large shiplike structure resting at the 12,500-foot level, were enough to intrigue experts.

In early 1972, the prestigious Arctic Institute of North America, a veteran polar research group, agreed to lend a hand. The institute was persuaded in part by finds of a 1971 SEARCH team that included Ralph A. Lenton, a noted British Antarctic explorer. The SEARCH team returned with heavily weathered wood planking that could have come from an ancient ship.

"The discovery of ancient wood at this altitude justifies

hard-nosed scientific inquiry," said Hugo A. C. Neuburg, a glaciologist affiliated with the institute.

But political developments in Turkey thwarted plans for the 1972 expedition, and the sensitive location of Mt. Ararat — just a few miles from the Soviet border — has made Turkish officials leery of further research ex-

peditions. Since SEARCH officials have been vague about their plans.

The Rev. Mr. Crotser thinks there are two large objects with boatlike features on Ararat. His theory is that an earthquake split the boat. "It just has to be the ark," he says. "How else can you explain a ship on top of that mountain."

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## Threat to President Ford from right wing lessens

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The threat to President Ford from his party's conservatives has ebbed dramatically in recent days.

From a survey of party chieftains in half the states it becomes clear that:

— The President can have the nomination next year if he wants it (and he says he does).

— Whereas a few weeks ago many of these leaders were giving Mr. Ford low marks, they now see him measuring up to his presidential responsibilities.

From this shifting of expert Republican opinion in every geographical area it becomes clear that:

• The third-party move — as a breakoff from the right of the party — is hardly visible today. Yet only a few weeks ago a party revolt seemed to be mounting, out of which would come a fragmentation and some candidate —

perhaps Ronald Reagan — who would challenge Gerald Ford for the presidency.

• These state leaders (almost all state chairmen, and a few national committeemen) are for the most part conservative-minded themselves. They are in a good position to know what Republicans in their region are thinking. Thus their near unanimity has significance.

• Significant, too, was the confidence expressed by most of these leaders that the President was now moving effectively to solve economic problems. In mid-January these same leaders, much less than enthusiastic, faulted him for his lack of presidential action and gave him from "two to three months" to take steps to rescue the economy.

• While these leaders were uncertain about whether the "current medicine," as one Western state chairman put it, "would solve our economic problems," there was a consensus that the President was finally taking the initiative, "moving aggressively."

"He's looking more and more like a president," a Midwest national chairman said. This view was echoed in similar comments from most of those interviewed.

• At the same time, most of these leaders said they would have preferred the President's \$16 billion tax-cut plan to the one he had to take — under protest — from Congress, for \$22.8 billion.

"He was in a box," an Easterner said. "He needed to put a stimulus into the economy right now. He couldn't wait. He knew Congress might wait a couple of months before coming back with another bill — if he vetoed. So he had no choice."

There were a number, too, who expressed their right-wing feelings in this way: that they didn't like all this deficit spending — that they wished the President could have avoided what some felt was "the liberal-Democratic way of solving all our problems."

But, by and large, the leaders view the President as a relatively conservative-minded President who — as he says — is moving very

reluctantly toward spending and deficits.

• The majority of these leaders emphasized that the President had said he was not going to monitor and curb congressional spending, only hope he can do it," said a Midwesterner. Some lauded the President's words but they thought he couldn't possibly be ceasing on congressional spending.

"They have the power," several said, "in any way or another."

• But what pleased these party heads the way they saw President Ford now and, particularly, "the way he is going to Congress" and "taking the initiative from Congress."

These political "pros" see the realistic Republican President up against a overwhelming majority of Democrats in Congress. They see — as several commented — he might now be in a position of being hampered by these Democrats — feeble and slow move.

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# United States

More Watergate fallout

## John B. Connally faces two jury trials

By Lucia Mount  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington is heading into still another Watergate-related trial — this one involving bribery charges against former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr.

Whatever the outcome, it is generally agreed here that the stain of the indictment alone has virtually wiped out the former Texas governor's once bright political future.

The tall handsome Southerner with the white wavy hair and the voice that reminds many listeners of Lyndon Johnson switched from the Democratic to the Republican Party two years ago and once ranked near the top of public opinion polls as a favored presidential candidate.

He was once considered former President Nixon's top choice to succeed him in the White House.

The fourth Cabinet member in the Nixon administration to be indicted, Mr. Connally is slated to face two Washington jury trials in connection with his five-count indictment last July by a Watergate grand jury.

Money and abuse of power which are at issue in both.

The April 1 trial, expected to last only a few weeks, will take up only the bribery charges: the question of whether or not Mr. Connally accepted \$10,000 from Associated Milk Producers, Inc. (AMPI), in 1971 in return for a



John B. Connally

recommendation that federal milk price supports be increased.

The Nixon administration decided to hike

the subsidy on March 25, 1971, a decision worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the dairy industry. Mr. Connally, a wealthy man in his own right, has denied accepting the payment.

Although a spokesman for the Watergate special prosecutor's office insists, "We haven't released a witness list," at least two key witnesses are expected to testify that a bribe was intended:

• Jake Jacobsen, former lawyer for the Texas-based AMPI and onetime White House aide in the Johnson administration, was indicted on the same day as Mr. Connally for having made an illegal payment to a public official (Mr. Connally). He pleaded guilty to that charge last August.

• Harold S. Nelson, former general manager of AMPI, pleaded guilty in July, 1974, to authorizing the \$10,000 payment to Mr. Connally and to conspiring to make illegal political contributions.

Edward Bennett Williams, onetime attorney for the Democratic National Committee and for the Washington Post which uncovered much of the Watergate scandal, is serving as Mr. Connally's counsel.

Even before the trial begins, Mr. Williams

has scored at least one victory for his client. He argued that three counts — one of conspiracy to perjure and to obstruct justice and two of making false statements to a Watergate grand jury — should be tried before a separate jury.

U.S. District Judge George L. Hart Jr., who has handled several of the illegal campaign contribution cases to date, agreed to a separation but not to Mr. Williams's bid to shift both trials to a federal jurisdiction near Texas. The second trial has not been scheduled but will be held regardless of the verdict in the first trial.

Some legal experts interested in the Connally trial admit to concern that it is Judge Hart who is presiding. In handling several of the illegal campaign contribution cases to date, he has been accused of notably a treatment of executives involved, giving the fines rather than sentences.

It already has been decided in the Connally case that, contrary to the request of the special prosecutor's office, the jury not be sequestered.

Also, Judge Hart is abdicating the jury's usual job of screening the panel of potential jurors, leaving the winnowing tirelessly up to the lawyers themselves.

## Six-legged robot has a brain of its own

Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Recently, the Soviet Union unveiled to a group of Leningrad scientists a walking robot that — most of the time — operates without human control. A laser "eye" probes ahead for obstacles and a computer "brain" works out an avoidance path; only when the robot encounters a problem it cannot solve does it refer back to a human operator for instructions by radio.

A large part of the work on the six-legged robot has been carried out by the Leningrad Institute of Aviation Instrument Makers. The designer, Mikhail Ignatyev, says models have been developed that could walk on other planets; others could navigate the sea bed.

Such devices could have many practical applications — for one thing, they are cheaper than ground-effect vehicles, and can lift loads of over half a ton.

The robot could be very useful to geologists, too. It could pick its way through forests and climb steep mountain slopes. A model now in progress will make it possible to safeguard young trees which a tractor would run down. This will be possible because the robot will be able to decide for itself whether to proceed "at walking pace or a gallop."

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## The man who fought the Klan

By Gary Thatcher  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor  
The man who helped break the Ku Klux Klan's dominance in Mississippi is far from being a hero. Eight years later, he continues to receive hate mail, threats on his life, and mysterious phone calls.

One of the prosecution's chief witnesses in the 1967 trial of seven Klansmen charged with conspiracy to kill three civil rights workers in 1964, the man is Delmar Dennis, a Baptist preacher who held the second highest rank in the Klan while working as an FBI informant.

At that time, much of Mississippi was in the grip of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Black churches were burned, Jews' homes were firebombed, and people suspected of cooperating with the government were threatened or attacked.

Following his testimony, which helped convict the seven Klan members, Mr. Dennis resigned rather than "drag the church into controversy," he said in a recent Monitor interview. He began speaking tours for the John Birch Society.

He also worked as public relations director for the American (George Wallace) Party, but claims he lost the job when right-wing extremist publications charged he was still allied with the government.

"No conservative group will touch me if they still think I'm a government informant,"

he says, denying he still maintains ties with the FBI or receives money from the government.

And liberal organizations, he claims, scorn him for his conservative beliefs and affiliation with the John Birch Society.

A recent speech in Media, Penn., was disrupted by Klansmen shouting epithets, he claims.

Living under this pressure "has become routine," says Mr. Dennis, who still resides in Walnut Grove, Miss., not far from the scene of the slaying of the three young men.

Still, he is cautious, always choosing to sit near the back of restaurants, facing the door with his back to a wall.

A resurgence of Klan activity, he speculates, is not unlikely, since he believes the racism that spawned the secret society is still present not only in the South but also in northern areas like Boston.

But he predicts that if the Klan resurfaces, it will be under a different name.

Now he is most concerned with Communist organizations, and he blasts them both in his speeches and on the pages of the newspaper he publishes, The Christian Patriot.

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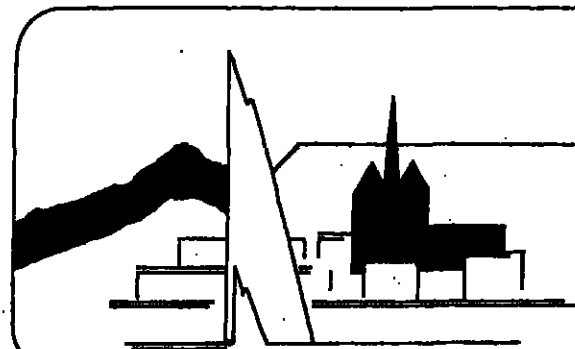
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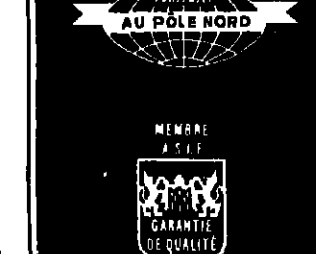


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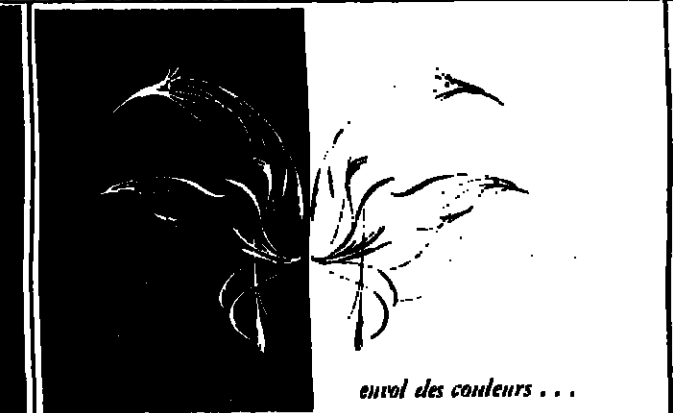


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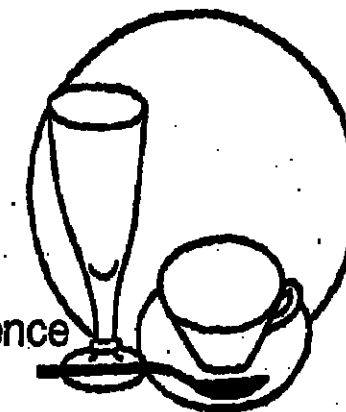
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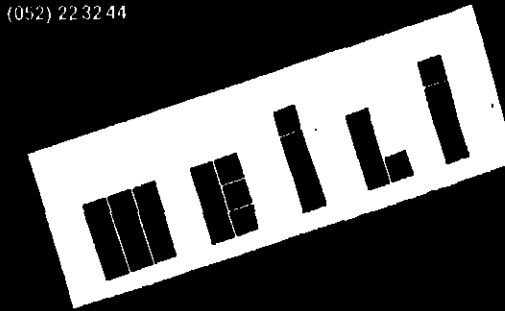
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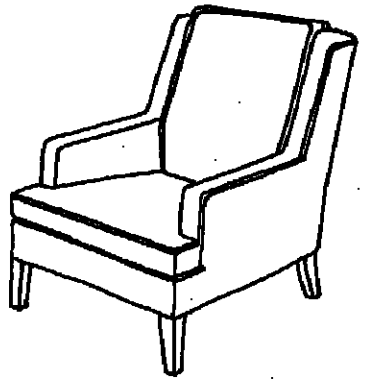


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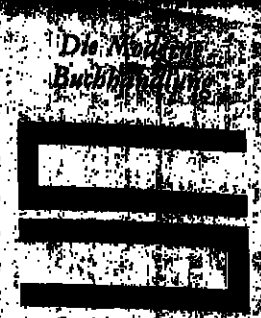
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## How U.S. can lessen hunger

By Curtis J. Sliemer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Riverside, Calif.

What can the United States do to help alleviate world hunger?

These solutions were offered, among others, at a University of California-sponsored symposium on the international food dilemma:

- Increase emergency food aid to developing nations.

"We cut food aid from an average of 9 million tons a year between 1968 and 1972 to 3.4 million tons in 1974," points out Daniel G. Aldrich, chancellor of the University of California's Irvine campus. The chairman of a joint National Science Foundation and National Academy of Sciences committee on agricultural problems adds that "more than half of this latter amount was used for political objectives in such countries as South Vietnam and Cambodia rather than in areas of more acute human need in Africa and on the Indian subcontinent."

- Provide more technical assistance in farming — perhaps through the new International Fund for Agricultural Development spawned by the 1974 World Food Conference in Rome.

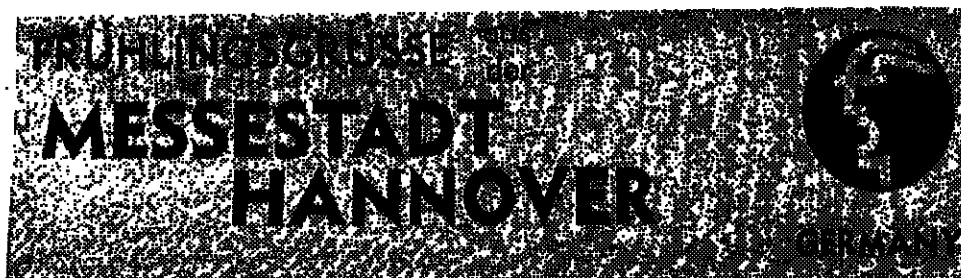
- Increase domestic food production — through incentives to farmers and a national land-use planning program.

- Encourage fertilizer production both in the United States and abroad. For example, rechannel natural gas currently being flared and wasted from oil wells in the Middle East into the production of fertilizer.

- Reduce food waste — through development of storage and transportation systems that would minimize spoilage and loss by insects, rodents, and animals.

- Dr. Aldrich says that despite current recession, unemployment, and inflation, the U.S. has the potential resources to feed a hungry world.

"But the question is: Will we?" He stresses that "morally" there is no choice.



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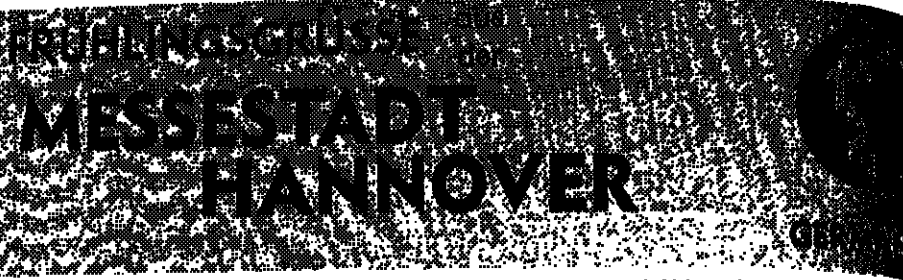
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## United States

### B-1 bomber: Congress's command decision

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The long, sleek, swing-wing, twice-the-speed-of-sound B-1 bomber now presents Congress, already facing a massive budget deficit, with one of its most difficult military decisions.

Should Congress give the Pentagon a requested \$749.2 million for research and development for fiscal 1976, which also includes \$77 million for procurement funds to begin production?

And it is that \$77 million, argue critics, that means a decision must be made now on whether to go ahead with the 6,000-mile-plus, gleaming white aircraft or scuttle it altogether.

Lobbying has been intense behind the scenes and some Pentagon officials believe a decision may be in the offing as Congress returns from its Easter recess.

At stake are contracts amounting to \$20 billion involving up to 190,000 jobs with four major contractors, 65 subcontractors and thousands of suppliers in more than 40 states.

#### Cost study issued

Against this background:  
• Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota has just introduced an amendment to terminate the existing B-1 program, which already is employing 26,000 workers and has cost taxpayers in excess of \$1.6 billion.



B-1 bomber — will Congress keep it flying?

• A crucial, classified U.S. Air Force cost-effectiveness study of the B-1 has been issued to the appropriate congressional committees.

• The General Accounting Office is planning an upcoming analysis of the Air Force study.

The B-1, conceived by the Pentagon as the replacement for the aging fleet of Boeing B-52 nuclear bombers, is pegged at \$80 million to \$100 million per plane, up from an initial estimate of \$25 million to \$30 million several years ago. The Pentagon wants 244 of the aircraft, with deliveries scheduled for the early 1980s.

Built by California-based Rockwell-International Corporation, the white (to escape high-altitude observation) aircraft has a range of more than 6,000 miles and can climb to 50,000 feet or drop to treetop level below radar detection.

#### Alternatives discussed

Four prototypes have been constructed. The first test flight for the new aircraft was last December.

Many are asking if a less costly system might do as well as the B-1, which would be the first new U.S. bomber to join the

U.S.'s air-nuclear fleet in several decades. Several alternatives are advanced, each with its civilian (and some military) advocates:

1. Beyond the issue of scuttling the manned bomber outright, which has few advocates here given the U.S. nuclear triad of manned bombers, intercontinental missiles, and nuclear submarines, there is the possibility of modernizing and updating the B-52 fleet into the 1990s. But some senior Pentagon officials argue that the planes will be approaching their final "age" dates long before then.

2. Building a "stretched" version of the F-111. In a significant move, Senate Armed Services chairman John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi has asked the Air Force to give information on the possibility of this less costly alternative.

3. Build far less than the requested 244 B-1s. The issue of the B-1, to a great extent, will be determined by the Senate Armed Services Committee. To date, no major military legislation has ever been defeated on the floor of Congress after an affirmative recommendation by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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# The Tories' new lion

Mrs. Thatcher puts the roar back in the party

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sheffield, England

The constituency chairman's voice rang out across the hall filled to bursting with Conservative Party faithful.

"Paraphrasing William Blake," as he put it, he began the familiar words, "I will not cease from mental fight, nor shall my sword sleep in my hand."

Then, swelling to a climax, "I'll Margaret Thatcher is in power," he thundered, "in England's green and pleasant land."

Cheers, laughter, and applause. All eyes were riveted on the blue-eyed, golden-haired woman in turquoise-blue dress standing beside the chairman. The Conservatives of Hallam, a tight little island in what their MP called "this socialist soviet of Sheffield," were hungry for a leader who would sweep their party back into power.

And Mrs. Thatcher, in her first appearance in this industrial Yorkshire town as leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, did not disappoint her audience of some 570 party workers.

"It has been said we are a middle-class party," she said, looking out across her audience — generally well-dressed, generally middle-aged, but with a respectable sprinkling of younger men and women, some of them bearded, some of them sporting "Keep Britain in Europe" badges.

## Threefold message to party

"We're not, you know," she continued. "We're the party of all the people who believe in independence and freedom, who believe in living up to the best of Britain and not the worst."

More cheers and applause. It was a ringing partisan speech, as it was meant to be. Her message was threefold.

First, Conservatives must stand on their principles, instead of taking a wistful-washy or defeatist attitude about the changes in society and the economy toward which the Socialists are working.

Second, if the Labour Party wins the next election, it could well set the nation on an irreversible course toward ever-increasing bureaucratic state controls. Third, therefore, it is essential for Conservative Party workers to go out and win votes.

Sheffield was heavily bombed during World War II, but it still has rows of red-brick houses marching up and down its ridges, as well as large new housing developments, and workshops ranging from grimy to spanking new, turning out all manner of products from cutlery to precision tools.

"Look back to that very creative age, the Victorian," Mrs. Thatcher said. "It was an age when people built; it was a very constructive age. What did it have that we didn't?"

"First," she went on, "stability in the value of money. Second, a tremendous faith in a free society. Third, faith in the future of Britain. That's the kind of thing we've got to restore."

Then came her reiteration. "The British people haven't changed. All the qualities that made us great are still there. All the potentialities, too. It is our task to restore those potentialities. We can do it. We shall do it."

For the next 45 minutes, Mrs. Thatcher shook hands, signed autographs, and chatted briskly with the men and women who crowded around her to get a firsthand impression of their new leader.

A young man told her he came from Handsworth. "That's a difficult area," she said.

Handsworth, the young man explained to a visitor later, is a part of the spindly Labour constituency of Attercliffe. So far there was no chance of capturing the seat, but he was trying to organize at least a core of Conservative supporters.

"She's very human, isn't she," said a young woman, a teacher, as she emerged from the crush of men and bodies surrounding Mrs. Thatcher. "Not high falutin'. I think with her as leader we can get back the middle-class people who voted Labour last time. Who are the marginal people who have their own small businesses or shops, who

want to hand them down to their children. Some of them voted for Labour last time, but I think they'll come back to us now."

Mrs. Thatcher had already spent the morning touring the Samuel Osborn steel works just outside Sheffield, after a three-hour train ride from London. Her major speech was to be delivered later in the afternoon, at the opening session of the Federation of Conservative Students, meeting at the University of Sheffield.

Then she had to drive straight back to London so as to reach Parliament in time to vote at 10 p.m. in an important parliamentary debate.

But she showed no sign of haste as more and more hands reached out for hers. She waited till the crowd gradually thinned out, then stopped on her way out to thank the cloakroom attendant and the party workers who were collecting contributions at the entrance.

"A typical day," murmured her press secretary, Derek Howe.

## Background in chemistry

Margaret Thatcher has been called everything from "La Pasionaria of middle-class privilege" (by Denis Healey) to "pure stainless steel around which we are going to have to wrap some protective cotton wool" (by a Conservative colleague).

Born Margaret Hilda Roberts, the second daughter of a prosperous grocer in Grantham, she was first in her class every year but one (when she was second), and won a bursary (scholarship) to Somerville College, Oxford. There she served as president of the Oxford University Conservative Association and gained a second-class degree in chemistry. She went to work as a research chemist, but continued her interest in politics and joined the Conservative Party in 1950. She was then 24 years old.

The following year, five weeks after another unsuccessful parliamentary campaign, she married Denis Thatcher, then in a family paint business. Mr. Thatcher, who has been a director of British Oil since selling out the family business, has kept scrupulously out of his wife's political career. Mrs. Thatcher decided to study for the bar, had twin children, a boy and a girl, in 1953, and four months later was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

In 1959 the north London constituency of Finchley adopted Mrs. Thatcher as its candidate. She has been in Parliament ever since. Two years after becoming an MP, she was appointed joint parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Pensions.

From 1964 to 1970, when the Conservatives were in opposition, Mrs. Thatcher spoke for her party on housing, land, transport, power, and economic affairs.

After the surprise victory of the Conservatives in the election of 1970, Prime Minister Edward Heath appointed her Secretary of State for Education, a post she held for nearly four years, until Labour returned to power in February last year. She became a controversial figure because of her advocacy of "selective education" — to keep direct-grant grammar schools, which trained pupils for a university career, instead of merging them all into the new comprehensive schools.

In opposition once more, Mrs. Thatcher was made Conservative spokesman first on housing and then in the Treasury, where she made her mark in sharp clashes with Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. Her views were considered close to those of Sir Keith Joseph.

Her victory reminded

It was while serving in this post that the rules for election to the party's leader having been changed, she decided to challenge Mr. Heath for a job no woman in any major Western democracy had ever held before. At first, given not even an outside chance of winning, she was triumphantly vindicated when she vanquished Mr. Heath at the first ballot and party chairman William Whitelaw on the second, obtaining seven votes more than the 139 needed to win.



Top: Even traditionally long-suffering civil servants are disgruntled. Canteen in London is for higher wages and better student grants and against the country's membership of the Common Market.

If Mrs. Thatcher moves to No. 10 she will inevitably be judged by the way she tackles Britain's economic woes. For the last few years these have been reflected in assorted demonstrations: for higher wages and bigger student grants and against the country's membership of the Common Market.

Alan Bond photo



Since her victory, Mrs. Thatcher has been remolding the party hierarchy in her own right-of-center image, ruffling some feathers, soothing others, all the time preaching that the time had come to challenge the Labourites with every weapon at the Tories' disposal. Her visit to Sheffield is one of a series of trips she intends to make to strategic cities throughout the country, galvanizing the faithful and preparing the party for its next election campaign, which could come suddenly because of the country's parlous economy and divisions within the Labour Party.

## Time to counterattack

The atmosphere in the auditorium at Ranmoor House, Sheffield University, was quite different from the adulatory bath in which Mrs. Thatcher had been immersed at the party reception. These were students, Conservative to be sure, but from all over Britain, some long-haired, some in jeans, some speaking in the crisp accents of the Oxford or Cambridge Union, others with Scots burrs. "Impatient with the impatience of youth," as their chairman said when he introduced them to Mrs. Thatcher, "and always irreverent."

"Well," Mrs. Thatcher began, "I don't in the least mind if you're impatient or irreverent or anything else, but you've got to work hard." And she delivered, in ampler form, the same message she had proclaimed earlier in the day: The Conservatives have been on the defensive too long; it is time to counterattack.

"We have already begun, and the pressure will be kept up until this very divided government disintegrates," she said.

"The whole future of the country depends on the establishment of a climate of opinion that rejects socialism and the encroachment of the state on the lives of individuals. 'If we can win the battle of ideas, the battle is half won.'"

Coming to the end of her set speech, she exclaimed, "That's the end of the press release, so we can relax now. Fire away. I look forward to it."

For the next half hour she fielded questions ranging from the cause and cure of inflation to indexing university scholarship grants and the referendum on Britain's continued membership in the European Community.

In her speech, she had said: "We shall ensure that Britain plays her full part in the development of Western Europe, and in the defense effort of the Western alliance," and in answer to a question on the referendum, she said, "We have got to fight the whole time" in order to turn out a massive yes-vote for continued membership.

She sympathized with students, the value of whose scholarship grants were being eroded by inflation, but said that if scholarships were indexed to the rate of inflation, many other groups would demand similar benefits, and so, "much as I'd like to say yes, I can't."

## Legislation record defended

She spiritedly defended the Conservatives' record in legislation of social benefits against charges that the Tories were still the party of privilege. When a long-haired, bearded student in jeans rose to say that the Conservative Party had to change its image, that at every university student meeting he attended he was "shouted down as a fascist, and I'm sick and tired of it," she shot back, "You really mustn't go down under that kind of thing. You must look up the record of the party in social services. The record is there — for heaven's sake keep your spirits up."

When Mrs. Thatcher left the hall for the three-hour dash back to London, her hair was still unruffled, her dress unwrinkled, her steel-blue eyes untired. She saw her bags placed in the boot, her aides comfortably ensconced in the back seat, then took her own place in the front, beside the driver. A final smile, a wave of the hand, and she was off, as smoothly and as efficiently as she had glided into Sheffield seven hours earlier.

There is little question that she left an enthusiastic, even ecstatic, core of party workers in her wake.

"I was for Ted Heath," you know, but I think Mrs. Thatcher will do just fine," one boxroom woman confided. "She says just what we needed to hear. Oh yes, we can tell her on the radio."



# interview

A conversation with the United States Ambassador to Britain

## Thinking and doodling with Elliot Richardson

By Takashi Oka

London

Elliot Richardson's felt pen scratched out the quizzical eyes and fluffy feathers of an owl. "The most important problem we face," he said slowly, "is how to reconcile questions arising out of complexity and interdependence with the preservation of individual freedom."

Mr. Richardson, newly installed as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, crumpled up the doodled owl and aimed it at a basket in the corner of his office, prominently labeled "executive wastebasket."

"I'm not ready to give in to the proposition that there's no alternative to progressively greater regimentation," he continued. "Fairness doesn't necessarily demand absolute equality — indeed I think absolute equality could be achieved only through regimentation. But you can aim at a high degree of equality of opportunity and you can aim at a system that offers what are generally accepted as fair rewards."

This is not a glamorous subject. But it is one about which Mr. Richardson, as a former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has intense feelings. In fact, until his appointment to the London ambassadorship, he had been working on a book about it.

Three of Mr. Richardson's predecessors in the long line of American envoys to Britain became Presidents of the United States — James Monroe, Martin Van Buren, John Adams, his son, John Quincy Adams, and James Buchanan. But the new Ambassador discourages speculation that he is aiming for a higher post, whether as Secretary of State or as candidate for the White House. Throughout his political life, he says, his rule has always been to work wholeheartedly at whatever job he happens to be holding.

Born of a distinguished Boston family, Mr. Richardson occupied a succession of key posts in the Nixon administration — Undersecretary of State, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Defense Secretary, and Attorney General — before his spectacular resignation in the so-called "Saturday night massacre" of October 1973, when he refused to dismiss Archibald Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor, as the President had demanded.

Britain, Mr. Richardson said, was an "exciting place to be," because the country and its people are more affected by interdependence — by the "impact of the flows and currents of the global economic system" — than almost any other industrialized country except possibly Italy or Japan.

While military and economic power are important in the world, "there are no major problems arising out of the factor of interdependence that can be solved" simply by the use of such power. The United States and West Germany have the strongest economies among the world's major industrialized nations, but any solutions they might seek in their common interests would not be viable at all unless they also benefited the weakest nations in the grouping.



From "Before the Fall" by William Safire, Doubleday

This means, in Mr. Richardson's view, that the most important ingredients in trying to build viable new institutions for world trade and the economy are, first, "analysis and understanding of the problem," second "the articulation of persuasive approaches to it," and third "the ability to elicit cooperation."

In all these respects, the Ambassador said,

the British have an important contribution to make — because of their history, their position, and their education, which has given them a "high degree of skill in verbal analysis and in the forensic arts."

Mr. Richardson said that he and Mrs. Richardson were looking forward to traveling in Britain and to meeting people from many different fields. Mrs. Richardson did her college thesis on British coal miners from 1910 to 1914 and was interested in any opportunities that might come along "to visit coal mines and to see what conditions are today."

As for himself, the Ambassador said, he had done "quite a lot of water-color painting" in Britain during the war and would like to do some more. He also enjoyed fly-fishing and had made arrangements to follow this sport whenever he had time.

Mr. Richardson has the reputation of being an action-oriented administrator. He has been scarcely a month at the uncompromisingly modern American Embassy on time-mellowed Grosvenor Square, yet his subordinates have been impressed by his quick grasp of the major contours of British-American relationships.

At the same time he has thought deeply about some of the fundamental issues confronting modern society. "Interdependence" is a key word in his vocabulary. So is "intervention" and so, of course, is "freedom."

But he does not lightly toss these concepts about. He doodles furiously as he wrestles for the right word. He gets up from his desk and prowls about his office, aiming (and often missing) crumpled doodle sheets at his executive wastebasket. "Two in a row" he announced proudly in the midst of a disquisition on the need for clear analysis in order to avoid unwanted side effects from government interventions in the economy.

Take a concrete example, Mr. Richardson said. Suppose you're concerned about the high price of paper. You decide to impose controls

on these prices. What happens? You make investment in the paper industry less attractive because "profits are progressively reduced as other prices rise, while paper prices are held down."

There is thus a progressive reduction in total papermaking capacity, and you end up with increased pressure on prices, relative to demand. You generate black markets, "and finally you are forced to take off the lid on paper prices. The result is that paper prices shoot up, perhaps even double, with a lot of other dislocations consequent on this."

Development of alternative energy sources presents similar problems, Mr. Richardson said. How will such development interact with the present pricing system and with actual supplies of oil? Careful analysis is required in order to avoid unforeseen consequences. Precision in government interventions based on such analysis can forestall a greater degree of intervention at a later stage.

Mr. Richardson does not buy the argument of Arnold Toynbee and other doomday watchers that dwindling resources and declining economic growth will force democratic governments into authoritarianism. He does foresee that slower economic growth could generate egalitarian pressures "to achieve what is acceptably fair."

This could be combined with "awareness that there are satisfactions and opportunities to achieve a life which in qualitative terms is rewarding because it offers a whole range of possibilities lying outside the economic existence of the individual."

Conversation with Mr. Richardson, one quickly realizes, is something of an intellectual exercise. He does not let either his questioner or himself easily off the hook. Here is a man, one feels, who has had more than his share of concrete problems, and who groping through them for solutions that will be relevant to the problems of modern life. His ambassadorship to Britain, a country for which the need to find the right solution is very nearly a matter of life and death, is likely to prove a fruitful stage in this groping.

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## Scientists study dinosaur-age fish

By the Associated Press

San Francisco  
Scientists have returned with fish so rare they have not yet been named and frozen samples of another species that first swam the waters of the Indian Ocean 300 million years ago.

Dr. John McCosker, Steinhart Aquarium director, calls one unnamed species "head-light fish."  
"They look a little like little Volkswagen buses swimming through the water," he said. "We finally caught some by diving down 200 feet at night."

Though the expedition to the Indian Ocean failed to net what the scientists set out to find — a live specimen of the coelacanth — the scientists dined on coelacanth fillet and brought back two fresh frozen samples.

Mr. McCosker said they were the first "fresh" specimens of a coelacanth, once believed to have disappeared from the earth 70 million years ago.

"Let's say the expedition was very successful, but not eminently successful," Mr. McCosker said. "We didn't catch a coelacanth and bring it back alive."

The privately funded \$50,000 expedition brought back two coelacanths caught and frozen in November, 1973, by natives of the Comoro Islands, 30 miles off the north tip of Madagascar. The fish weighed 40 and 80 pounds, respectively.

During five weeks on the islands, the scientists were offered a part of a coelacanth caught and frozen four years ago.

"It was frozen muscle," Mr. McCosker said. "We thawed it out, cooked it, and ate it. It was absolutely delicious."

Scientists say 82 of the big bass-like fish have been caught since a Comoro fisherman tugged one into his dugout canoe in 1938.

Researchers determined that coelacanth lived during the same period as the first fish to crawl on land. For some reason, the fish did not become extinct as the dinosaurs did.

Mr. McCosker said the frozen samples will allow marine scientists at the California Academy of Sciences and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography to study the tissue and organs of this evolutionary freak for the first time.

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# Africa

## Ethiopian peasants bitterly resent 'indoctrination' by city students

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
"It is a waste of their time and our money," growled an Ethiopian driver as he toiled his little Fiat down the hill past the vacant university.

"The peasants resent these inexperienced young students. And what can a city youngster tell a farmer about politics or nationhood?"

This represents one facet of adult opinion about the military government program that has sent the country's older students to the rural area to teach the peasants.

Students likewise are disillusioned with the countryside campaign into which they have been pitchforked willy-nilly.

"The youngsters at first thought it would be a lark," an Addis parent said, "a good way to serve their country in this time of change. But now the grim facts have set in — and many are miserable."

This coincides with unconfirmed but persistent rumors that even some killings of students by farmers have occurred in outlying areas. Certainly a few violent incidents have taken place.

This capital city's colleges and universities, meanwhile, are closed down, except for a few special faculties. Even 11th and 12th grade youngsters are included in the rural program.

The students are provided with heavy brown uniforms, given a smattering of indoctrination, and loaded into buses for the long journey into the hinterlands. Theoretically they are ready to inform Ethiopia's tough-minded rural folk about the country's new aims and how to achieve them.

But instead of being welcomed, the new arrivals sometimes find themselves bitterly resented by farmers. They are seen as "interlopers" sent by a remote military government to persuade the locals to become socialist, communal farmers.

The government's recent land-reform proclamation, which confiscated all rural land from its present owners, has done little to ease the students' task. Many small and medium land owners, to say nothing of the big absentee landlords, are strongly opposed to the government take-over plan. Some reportedly are patrolling their property with armed bands. It is not a propitious moment to listen to lectures from city students.

"We are ill-equipped for this program," a 19-year-old youth volunteered as he joined me for a walk downtown. "Besides, we want to be students and learn a profession, not act as government propagandists."

The Army, he added, wants to get young people out of the way, but at the expense of interrupting their education indefinitely. He was surprised to hear the Chinese used a similar plan for university students during the so-called "Great Cultural Revolution" in the 1960s. "Did they actually do that?" he asked.

"Too hasty" was the verdict of another Ethiopian resident of the rural campaign. Teaching literature and hygiene to uneducated peasants could be helpful, he conceded. But "with minimum money for food and clothing, these kids just can't take it."

"They were not prepared for the poverty of the villages," he continued. "It is like going back to the Middle Ages. And on top of that, the government is sending them there without training from the farmers."

One often is reminded here of the Ethiopian's proud heritage of independence. Poor and ignorant he may be, but the rugged rural man has lived by his own code. Although he undoubtedly exploited peasants from afar, former Emperor Haile Selassie wisely avoided infringing on countryside ethics.

Yet this is precisely what the new regime is attempting to do. It feels it must do so in its quest for Ethiopian nationhood. It hopes to bring a knowledge of political affairs and sense of central control to people never before confronted with such problems. Thus far, the new government controls only the big cities.

Faced with insurgency in Eritrea, which ties up its military manpower, the government lacks any better vehicle than students to conciliate the rural masses. The young people are the vanguard to penetrate the hinterland. Poorly prepared they admittedly are. Unhappy they may become. But denigrated though this rural campaign is, it may be, as one official put it, "far better than doing nothing at all, as in the past."

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# Africa

## Nationalist parties split in Angola and Rhodesia

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The fragile unity of the African nationalist movements in both Rhodesia and Angola is under greater strain than ever. This could complicate the proposed transfer to black majority rule in Angola (scheduled for November) and shatter hopes of interracial talks to the same end in Rhodesia.

Anything less than smooth and early unloading of the Portuguese colonial burden in Angola will cause dismay to the revolutionary government now in power in Portugal. But any excuse for delaying interracial talks in Rhodesia and preserving indefinitely the political power and privileges of the white Rhodesian minority is likely to be welcome indeed to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

In Rhodesia, the two principal nationalist movements in conflict are the Zimbabwe African Nationalist Union (ZANU) of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) of Joshua Nkomo. (Zimbabwe is what Africans call Rhodesia.)

In the past few days, there have been these developments:

- Some ZANU leaders gathered in Lusaka, capital of neighboring Zambia, for the funeral of Herbert Chitepo, head of ZANU's guerrilla operations, were arrested by the Zambian authorities in connection with Mr. Chitepo's murder by a land mine in the path of his car in Lusaka.

Reuters quoted ZANU's representative in the Nordic countries, Claude Chokwenda, as saying in Stockholm that among "about 50" ZANU members arrested in Lusaka were all seven members of ZANU's supreme council,

many of its military commanders, and several of its representatives including those from London, Cairo, and Dar es Salaam. Mr. Sithole is already in jail — in Rhodesia, where he was rearrested at the beginning of March by the Smith regime.

- In Gwelo, Rhodesia, the homes of two senior ZAPU officials and the car of a third were stoned. Notes left at the scene of the incidents included the phrases: "ZAPU sell-outs" and "revenge for Chitepo."

Zambia's move against at least part of the ZANU leadership is bound to cause deep resentment among Mr. Sithole's followers in Rhodesia. They will almost certainly see in it a parallel move by Zambian President Kaunda to that of Prime Minister Smith in arresting Mr. Sithole at the beginning of the month. They have always suspected that Mr. Nkomo was more willing to compromise with Mr. Smith than Mr. Sithole was, and they know that President Kaunda believed Mr. Nkomo had broader black Rhodesian grass-roots support than had Mr. Sithole.

Eleven years ago, the split between Messrs. Sithole and Nkomo made it much easier for Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally to break Rhodesia's ties with Britain in order to prolong white minority rule in his country. One of the leading black Rhodesian figures outside ZAPU and ZANU, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, spoke in his Easter message of "playing into the hands of our enemies" once again.

[Henry S. Hayward reports from Nairobi, Kenya:

Black guerrilla soldiers, who formerly fought in the hinterlands under one of the liberation fronts, now march in triumph along side Portuguese Army units through the streets of Luanda as part of the law-enforcement machinery provided for by the transitional government regulations.

The clashes have occurred mainly between followers of the FNLA and MPLA. But adding to the incendiary nature of the situation is the fact that some splinter groups and factions outside the three major movements still are trying to carve out a sphere of influence no matter how minor.

Each of the three major leaders has his

strengths and weaknesses. The FNLA's Holden Roberto heads the oldest of the movements but one long based outside Angola. His close ties with Zaire's President Mobutu have been a great support of his cause, but they also have caused some Angolans to be suspicious that FNLA leadership would mean their new country would be a satellite of Zaire.

Dr. Agostinho Neto, leader of MPLA, also has been residing abroad where he has picked up Soviet backing. His movement is split, however, and no one is certain how permanent the patching up is likely to prove.

The least known of the freedom fighter units, Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, has picked up considerable backing among Angolans simply by operating and fighting within the country when the others were outside.

Some experts on the scene now credit UNITA with as much as 45 percent support among Angolans, a claim which the others naturally dispute. It also is suggested that Mr. Roberto's FNLA, which showed only 20 percent support in a recent newspaper poll, still will be able to wield a balance of power between the other two, MPLA and UNITA.

The dissident faction of MPLA is led by Daniel Chipenda, who hopes to challenge Dr. Neto's presidency of the movement. With sufficient backing from any outside power that wishes to see him installed as leader, Mr. Chipenda could add considerably to the current unrest.

In conferences at Monbasa, Kenya, and Penina, Portugal, the rival groups sought to submerge their differences and present a unified front for Angola's forthcoming independence. Both parleys recognized Dr. Neto as head of MPLA and tended to treat the Chipenda challenge as an internal affair to be resolved by MPLA itself.

After 13 years of guerrilla warfare, Angolans are anxious to see an era of peace and stability emerge next November. But from the viewpoint of the dissidents this is the time to make their influence felt.

The tiny, oil-rich enclave of Cabinda also is a problem. Angola does not want to see it break away and become another Katanga province.

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## Brazil's new car industry gets into top gear

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin American correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Although auto production may be way down in the United States and other parts of the world, Brazil's expanding auto plants are turning out more cars than ever before.

Sales are so good, say auto officials, that production this year will for the first time top the one million mark. In part, this is due to an expanding export market. But it also represents a marked increase in local sales.

This is just one example of Brazil's economic boom, which continues despite increasing inflation and other economic problems that developed during 1974.

Some auto experts here are so confident about the automobile market that they see nothing but steady growth in the years immediately ahead — at about a 15 percent a year increase.

Brazil's auto industry output has increased by about that much annually since 1969. And, in some cases, the figure has been more like 30 percent.

Behind the expansion in auto sales is Brazil's huge internal market, an almost untouched field as far as autos are concerned, with its 106 million people.

Only about 5 percent of these people actually own their own automobiles. But more and more are moving into the automobile market each year — an estimated 500,000 first-time owners are expected to be registered in 1975.

The continuing economic growth of Brazil is also a factor in the growth of auto sales. With increasing social mobility there are growing numbers of Brazilians who for the first time have enough money and credit to purchase an automobile.

The most popular cars are the smaller more economical ones (Volkswagen) is the leader in Brazil's market. The West German firm's sprawling automobile plant on the edge of this industrial city is increasing its production by 30 percent this year. Some of this increase is for export.

Brazilian-made Volkswagens are exported to a dozen countries, including some in Latin America and some as far away as Iran.

The Brazilian Government gives significant tax breaks on exported vehicles, and Brazilian auto salesmen roam the world trying to find markets for the expanding production.

General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler are also expanding their production, particularly in the smallest-size car lines, but at a lower rate.

There is also a move to locate some of the expanding assembly lines in other parts of Brazil. Thus, the Italian-based Fiat organization is putting up a \$500 million plant in Belo Horizonte, capital of mineral and agriculturally rich Minas Gerais state. It is due to be ready for production in July, 1976, with production reaching 200,000 autos yearly by 1980.

An official of the National Vehicle Manufacturer's Association said here recently: "There is no place for us to go but up. The market is there. All we have to do, is produce the cars and inexpensively enough to meet the needs of Brazil's middle class and the demand from other parts of the world."

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# Japan

## Japanese economy slows down

By David R. Francis  
Business and financial editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo  
An increasing number of "underground residents" can be seen these days loitering or sleeping in Tokyo's subway stations. They are jobless laborers, victims of Japan's first genuine postwar recession.

To ease their plight, the Salvation Army recently resumed midnight charity feedings after a six-year break. Japan's long economic boom had made the free "curry and rice" meals unnecessary.

In Harajuku, a pace-setting fashion district of this huge city, boutique owners and designers are lamenting the slowdown in business. Many have left for less glamorous occupations as the Japanese become somewhat careful with their clothing dollars.

These are signs of the seriousness of the recession. Industrial production is down more than 14 percent, a slightly bigger reduction than in the United States.

Unemployment, according to the Prime Minister's office, will this month reach 2.5 percent of the total labor force or 1.27 million people.

To the Japanese, that is a shocking situation. The rate of unemployment is cyclically much less volatile in Japan than in the U.S. To a large extent this is because of the Japanese practice of lifetime employment under which regular workers are not laid off by their employers except as a last resort when a firm is already bankrupt. Management reckons it has a lifetime commitment to the welfare of the worker, and vice versa.

Another factor in the low unemployment rate, despite the huge dip in economic activity, is that a large number of contract or temporary workers, especially women, withdrew from the labor force in slack times.

One foreign economist here calculated that the "undisguised" unemployment rate already had reached 8.5 percent last November and would be higher now.

The Japanese economy grew by a real 5.7 times from 1965 to 1973, reaching a total output of goods and services of approximately \$400 billion.

In the almost typical 1965-1970 period, gross national product (GNP) expanded at an extraordinary 12.1 percent annual rate.

When the economy showed a 5-percent growth rate, the Japanese felt economically



Japanese are jolted but not panicked by recession

jolted like passengers on a 100-m.p.h. train that suddenly slows to 50 m.p.h.

U.S. economists jokingly called such a slowdown a "Japanese recession."

Rikizo Komaki, chief economist for the Japan branches of the Chase Manhattan Bank, recalls that a few years ago when people asked him what would happen should this island

nation undergo a real recession, he replied, "That would be a disaster."

To the surprise of the Japanese, however, the current recession in which real GNP declined around 4 percent last year, does not qualify as a disaster. Business failures are up, but not sufficiently to cause alarm. The relatively high unemployment has not seriously disturbed Japan's social structure. There are no riots in poor districts.

Japan's government prompted the recession to fight inflation, which increased more than 20 percent last year. It also wanted to deal with the nation's "oil shock" — the quadrupling of prices by oil producers.

Unlike the U.S., the Japanese Government still is giving public priority to the battle against inflation. It has raised interest rates and tightened credit. The government will maintain the current total demand controls until Japan's economy settles down to a stable growth rate.

In fact, the government already has eased fiscal and monetary policy considerably. The money supply was growing slightly faster by year-end and a Bank of Japan economist said it would grow 2 or 3 percent faster in the current quarter. Public works expenditures have been stepped up dramatically.

However, in Japan, the labor unions negotiate their pay contracts each spring. The government is trying to trim the size of the wage increases by talking tough, by showing its determination to combat inflation.

Noting the conflict between words and action, a top economic official admitted: "In that sense you can say the government is not honest."

# Britain

## The antique market: Beware of Dick Turpin

By John Fitzmaurice Mills

London  
So far this year sales across Britain point to the great variety of objects that draws the buyer. The collecting urge can be satisfied at any age. Within the reach of a child's own pocket there is the simple marble: Whites with red streaks, much prized by small boys of the 19th and early 20th centuries; different colored clay marbles; veined glass 19th and early 20th century "swirl" marbles, which have delicate spirals of twisted canes in the center surrounded by side spirals of multi-colored threads, although these last are now collectors' items and increasingly expensive.

Yesterday's toys are not only for children. Some model soldiers have shown the most impressive appreciations in price. A couple of years ago miniature warriors by Courtenay of Slough were fetching up to £35 each and a set of Montenegrin infantry made by Britain's in 1914 to sell over the counter at a shilling a set could make up to £20. This upward trend has been developing over the last seven or eight years.

Everyday objects from even the recent past are now sought after: biscuit tins in novel shapes such as those made like a clock by a well-known British biscuit manufacturer; original bottles of scented cachou, jelly-molds; butter-pats and molds from the dairy; lemonade and gingerbeer bottles; posters and picture postcards. A full catalogue of collectors' interests could take in practically everything that has ever been made or used. Trends can start as someone picks up a group of objects not in the limelight before.

Beginners can still find objects in the sale rooms for reasonable prices, despite the astronomical cost of rare old masters, unique pieces of French furniture, or precious Chinese vases which take the headlines. Half at least of the lots go for £100 or less.

At present collectors are snapping up anything to do with measurement, navigation and astronomy. A brass microscope by W. Watson & Sons of London can be found for around £50.

Fans in enormous variety are another good buy. Their heyday was the 18th century with Queen Anne granting a charter to the English fanmakers in 1709. J. W. Cook made a whole series which opened out to display printed instructions for ten country dances and five cotillions.

Musical and scented fans were fashionable and "quizzing" fans made a popular substitute for opera glasses — these had a tiny peephole concealed in the rivet.

However, the undiluted collector must take warning. Watch out, for instance, when buying Victorian Staffordshire pottery. A flood of fakes has appeared on the market some of which sell for more than the antique originals. To the knowledgeable eye, the somewhat crude attempts to give an appearance of age and antique glazing are obvious, but these pieces do take in a great many buyers. Look very closely at Staffordshire equestrian figures, such as highwayman Dick Turpin and his "misty" henchmen, General Havelock and Campbell, as well as standing figures and groups among which can be found Nelson as a Toby Jug, Uncle Tom and Eve, spaniel "comforter" dogs, poodle dogs and puppies, greyhounds and dalmatians, cat, and cow creamers.

The interest in paintings and drawings is perennial. The hunt today is for the work of lesser known artists of the late 19th century: men like John Nixon with his simple, convincing life around him and Edward Low with his delicate heightened wash drawings.

Last autumn the London art market held its breath expecting the beginning of a slump. Works in almost every category suddenly showed a dip in prices on the charts. The market was a general economic uncertainty and concern over investment value. For the art collector, however, is becoming the art of investing. The trend is toward the trend toward the trend.

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## St. Vincent votes for independence

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Another British Caribbean island is headed toward independence — this time, St. Vincent. With a scant 160 square miles of territory and only about 100,000 people, there are major questions about both its political and economic viability as an independent state. But the islanders apparently favor the move.

Late last year, they gave former Premier Milton Cato and his predominantly middle-class St. Vincent Labour Party a landslide victory at the polls as he talked of early independence from Britain.

Since then, he has repeated the theme frequently, winning wide assent from his fellow islanders.

All this is a little disheartening to those who have long argued for some sort of union of the small British islands in the eastern Caribbean as the most viable solution to their future.

Already, Grenada has gone the road of independence, becoming free in February, 1974, and Antigua has announced its intention of doing the same in 1976.

That would still leave numerous islands linked to Britain in one constitutional arrangement or another, but all are small and economically depressed. Several do not want independence in any form; others might go for it in a union. But this latter course now seems increasingly remote.

Mr. Cato gives lip service to the idea of a Caribbean union of small islands. But his return to the premiership of St. Vincent is bound to stir old rivalries between St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and other islands working against any unity.

He was Premier from 1967 to 1972, and while popular on his own island, was widely criticized by those from neighboring islands.

After Mr. Cato's defeat in 1972, there was a glimmer of encouragement for the concept of island unification. His successor was James

Mitchell, a young agronomist, who sought various sorts of ties with St. Lucia, (governed by another young technocrat, John Compton, who is also a cousin of Mr. Mitchell), and with Grenada and the other Eastern Caribbean islands.

But Mr. Mitchell, as Premier, never had the ear of the majority of islanders. He won the post in 1972 as a result of an electoral dead heat between supporters of Mr. Cato and another former Premier, Ebenezer Joshua.

Finally, Mr. Mitchell made himself unpopular with the St. Vincent masses last year when he placed a ban on more than 300 traditionally imported food and luxury items, in an effort to bring St. Vincent back from bankruptcy.

Some of the bigger one-time British islands have taken similar steps. But inflationary pressures from elsewhere, coupled with the ban on luxury imports, were too much for Mr. Mitchell — and Mr. Cato polled 10 of the 13 seats in the island Assembly.



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## A factory job for flowers

By a business-financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Disabled workers are being made to feel useful again and the image of large factories is being changed up under a new program of the Japanese steelmaker.

At NKK Green Services, a landscaping subsidiary, NKK Green Services Company, which plants trees and flowers around NKK's giant steel mill, the workers also do light cleaning chores and maintain sports facilities.

The disabled worker presents a special problem to Japanese firms, which generally employ people for life.

NKK has found that workers who are disabled have a hard time getting along in their previous work group and sometimes have become outcasts. But in the landscaping company, the pressure for production is less and NKK reports that worker morale is high.

It is NKK Green Services which will be working to give a new steel mill on Ogasawara Island, near the city of Kawasaki, a screen of green, living things around the inevitable steel forms of blast furnaces and exhaust stacks. The new complex also will have equipment to cut down on pollution.

A recent NKK publication could not resist being lyrical about Ogasawara's environmental qualities: "Brownish smoke, once symbols of steel works, will not be seen any longer. In its place trees will grow unhindered, flocks of birds will twitter, and a clear, blue sky will extend over the works and its greenery."

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## Harassment of Soviet Jews stepped up

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
The Soviet Union is letting some Jewish activists emigrate while discouraging other Jews from applying for emigration.

Those who have finally been given exit visas after two or more years of refusal include cyberneticist Mikhail Agursky, geneticist Alexander Goldfarb, and the brothers Alexander and Yevgeni Levich.

Mr. Agursky has been vocal as a member of the weekly science seminar of Jewish scientists who were dropped from their jobs because they applied to emigrate. Mr. Goldfarb, the liaison man between Jewish activists and the foreign press, had earlier been forced to leave his former Moscow apartment and had to move with his wife to a multiple-family communal flat that they shared with a chronic drunk.

Among the actions working to discourage other Jews from trying to emigrate are a closed trial of two Jews that opened March 31 and some rough police handling of Jews at Moscow's only synagogue in recent days.

The first Jews to be put on trial for demonstrating in Moscow are dentist Mark Nashpits and former plumber Boris Tsitlyonok. Both demonstrated for a few minutes in February against the alleged Soviet jailing of Jews who wanted to emigrate. Other demonstrators at the time were given the more usual summary 10- to 15-day jail sentences. Messrs. Nashpits and Tsitlyonok could receive three-year jail terms under charges of disturbing public order.

The rough handling of Jews at the synagogue began after the Passover service on March 28. Jews present said that police prevented them from gathering outdoors and, after the service and forced them to

disperse. This is the customary recent Soviet practice at the Passover and Simchat Torah, with the exception of last October's Simchat Torah. At that time — when the trade-emigration deal with the United States still looked viable — Soviet authorities permitted Jews to dance and sing in the street outside the synagogue.

However, police treatment of Jews turned more "nasty," according to one eyewitness, at the regular Sabbath service on March 29. The objective was still to disperse Jews after the service, but for the first time in the memory of observers police actually entered the synagogue vestibule and hustled worshippers out. According to the witness, the police were purposeful in following what seemed to be pre-planned tactics.

Jews are interpreting these moves as signals that any Soviet Jews who apply for emigration must expect harassment and at best a prolonged period of refusal. Many invitations from abroad to Soviet Jews to emigrate are therefore going unused, and total applications for emigration are said to be down.

Earlier this month Jewish activists in Minsk reported a warning to Jews by security police not to mix with activists or celebrate Jewish festivals in a group.

In actions involving other dissidents, the writer Vladimir Osipov is said by physicist and human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov to have been moved recently to the Serbski Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow for pretrial investigation. Dissidents allege that some dissidents have repeatedly been incarcerated in this and other mental hospitals to break their will. Mr. Osipov, who spent seven years in labor camps in the 1960s on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, was arrested four months ago for editing the Slavophile underground magazine Vecher.

## Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism Church talks to church despite the Iron Curtain

By Richard M. Harley  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Keston, England  
Religious groups in communist countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are increasingly seeking support and more open contact with Westerners. And many religious observers feel that what these "Eastern voices" have to say is of vital importance to the West.

A major point of intersection in this East-West dialogue is the Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism (also known as Keston College) in Keston, Kent, England.

The Rev. Michael Bordeaux, director of the center, recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union. In an interview with this reporter he pointed out the significance of dialogue with all kinds of religious in communist lands (Jewish, Christian, Islamic, etc.).

Mr. Bordeaux, who holds two degrees in theology from Oxford University and speaks Russian, noted that as a result of growing access to information from these circles, responsible authorities in the free world have been able to take more effective action to support them. In some cases, without this contact, crises for religious freedom might have gone totally unheard.

The case of Russian Reform Baptist leader Giorgi Vins, is an example of this. Mr. Vins was arrested last year and recently given a 10-year prison sentence for taking radical stands for the noninterference of government authorities in religious affairs.

Copies of appeals sent by his family to Soviet authorities, some of which reached the

West, made possible a number of official appeals from Norwegian parliamentarians and the World Council of Churches that Mr. Vins be given a just hearing with Western observers present.

While these requests were ignored by the Soviet authorities, they brought to the fore a critical situation which otherwise might have passed unnoticed. Since then, new modes of expression of concern from the West have arisen, including discussion of the Vins case by the Anglican Church Synod in February, as well as continued contact with Mr. Vins's family.

Also, within Communist countries themselves there is apparently a growing interest on the part of young intellectuals for contact with Western thought. Young members of the Russian Orthodox Church have expressed to Mr. Bordeaux their gratitude for the concern among English and European churches for their plight under religious restrictions.

"Follow up your wonderful resolutions — for which we shall be eternally grateful — by action. We need support in literature; we need infinitely better radio broadcasts than we have been receiving except for those from Radio Liberty, which shines like a beacon through the jamming."

Such statements have spurred Keston College to consider producing a Russian version of its periodical magazine, Religion in Communist Lands, probably the only documented magazine of its kind containing letters and information from all kinds of religious movements in communist countries.

First of two articles. Next: Contact with Eastern churches a two-way street.

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## UN helps drug addicts

## Jobs for users, rewards for growers who change crops

By Qutubuddin Aziz  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan  
The United Nations is offering new hope to the drug addicts in Pakistan. Two rehabilitation projects are planned to wean them away from their hallucinatory world.

In addition to treatment to end their addiction to narcotics, they will be given vocational training and employment in workshops.

One of the projects will be established in the drab little town of Bunalir in the country's poppy-growing northwestern highlands. The other will be in the burgeoning port city of Karachi.

Four UN agencies, the USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development) and the Government of Pakistan are cooperating in sponsoring the rehabilitation centers.

An important objective of the Bunalir project in the North West Frontier Province will be to

persuade poppy growers in the region to switch over to other lucrative crops and to supplement their income by doing part-time jobs in the proposed workshop — where they also will come face to face with addicts undergoing rehabilitation.

Plans for the two projects emerged after the UN commissioned an expert of the International Labor Organization (ILO), Edgar Marland, to survey the problem of drug addiction in Pakistan and to recommend measures for treatment and rehabilitation.

In the two rehabilitation centers, the World Health Organization will install clinics to treat addiction while the ILO will establish the vocational training facility and the workshops.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will have the task of setting up a demonstration center at Bunalir to show poppy cultivators how they can profitably grow other crops and offer them inducements to give up their devotion to the plant. AID is expected to

give considerable financial help for the launching of a number of similar crop-substitution projects in other poppy cultivation areas of the North West Frontier Province.

Mr. Marland said in a recent press interview in Karachi that poppy growers in the North West had declared to him they would be willing to turn to other crops if they received assurance that the return would be substantial.

A team of FAO experts soon will come to Pakistan to survey the poppy cultivation areas and identify the substitute crops. As a bait, farming equipment, seeds, fertilizer and low-interest loans will be offered to the cultivators if they agree to switch over to other crops.

In the two workshops for drug addicts, ballpoint pens and spectacle frames are some of the wares proposed to be manufactured. There is good demand for such products at home and abroad.

The ILO already operates a similar factory in Hong Kong where former drug addicts are employed.

There are nearly 100,000 opium addicts in Pakistan, said the Secretary of the Pakistan Psychiatric Society, Dr. Haroon Ahmed, recently. The number of marijuana smokers is many times more, he added. Many thousands of others are alcoholics.

Last January, the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board conducted this country's first training seminar on police measures against those who deal in the drug trade.

Karachi's semi-official English Daily, the Morning News, in a daring expose of the power and ramifications of the drug dealings and their satraps, bared the names of the narcotics smugglers, their network of traffickers and peddlers, and the protection they wangled from some corrupt policemen through fat payoffs.

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## KGB in Britain

By Reuter

Washington  
The Washington Post published Tuesday what it said was a secret paragraph of a 1971 White House memorandum suggesting seeking information from British telephone taps on Soviet intelligence agents based in Britain.

The memorandum by Egil Krogh and David Young, White House security aides who headed what became known as "the plumbers" after the break-in at the Watergate building, was published as part of the Watergate investigations. But the paragraph was left blank for security reasons.

The club is an informal group of some 85 international scientists, businessmen, and thinkers concerned with finding ways to deal with the complexities of the modern world.

The club's "Limits to Growth" report in 1972 was highly controversial and subject to many who refuted its findings as well as the accuracy of the computations.

In an interview here, Dr. Meadows reaffirmed his faith in the conclusions of the 1972 Limits to Growth report.

That there will be a diminution in the West's ability to use energy and raw materials due to increasing scarcity and higher costs of extraction; and that, because the democratic system is unlikely to take the hard, long-range decisions necessary, there will be a parallel fall in the overall standard of living.

With the backing of Texas oilman George Mitchell, the Club of Rome, and University of Houston, Dr. Meadows is convening a "Limits to Growth '75" conference in Texas this October. Its aim is to catalyze thinking about practical alternatives to economic growth — "a deliberate effort to move onto the next stage."

## Romania critical of U.S., but will talk trade

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Romania  
President Nicolae Ceausescu says Romania will continue trade negotiations with the United States although he regards the decision by Congress linking trade with emigration of minorities as "coercion."

In an exclusive interview marking his 10th anniversary as Romania's Communist leader, Mr. Ceausescu told the Associated Press that the U.S. trade act and its amendment covering emigration "undoubtedly create a series of difficulties to Romania, too."

The amended trade act gave most-favored-nation status to Communist nations unless President Ford is satisfied that emigration barriers have been removed. Romania has had a relatively liberal emigration policy toward Jews wishing to resettle in Israel and was the only Soviet bloc member that did not

state during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.  
Mr. Ceausescu has again set himself apart from Moscow by beginning trade talks with Washington even after the Soviets, riled by the free-emigration provision, rejected a commercial accord negotiated with the United States in 1972.

U.S.-Romanian negotiations began in Bucharest in January and, at last report, were "proceeding satisfactorily." Trade between the two countries totaled \$173 million in 1973. During the interview, Mr. Ceausescu also said:

He expects President Ford to visit Romania this year, and this should give new impetus to relations between Bucharest and Washington.

There is hope of greater cooperation with the United States in the energy field, including exploration for oil in the Black Sea.

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# home

## A good and easy way with meat

The Monitor's food editor introduces a typical American dish to readers of the international edition.

By Phyllis Hanes  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

In the days when the United States was a young and growing country, it is said, Americans often went to great lengths to add "class" to their menus by giving French names to their American dishes.

One of the outlandish examples of this comes from the administration of President Grover Cleveland. He told a friend that once while he was dining at the White House on

### Food

refined dishes, he detected the distinctive odor of corned beef and cabbage coming from the servants' quarters and asked to trade his dinner for that of the servants.

After enjoying his fill of the traditional New England Boiled Dinner, he exclaimed, "That was the best dinner I've had for months — this Boeuf Corne au Cabbage."

No matter how the name is pronounced, this simple dinner is delicious. It is a combination of beef brisket, and hearty root vegetables, cooked together. The vegetables, which are added to the pot from time to time, can include cabbage, potatoes, carrots, and often turnips, and rutabagas. Beets usually are cooked sepa-

rately. A modern variation calls for two envelopes of onion soup mix to be added to the pot. As a result the brisket and vegetables are permeated with the piquant flavoring of onion as they cook.

The chef, of course, is spared the task of peeling and chopping onions. Here is the recipe:

### Boiled Dinner, New Version

- 2 pounds fresh brisket of beef
- 2 packets of dehydrated onion soup
- 1 1/2 quarts water
- 4 medium potatoes, quartered
- 3 medium carrots, quartered
- 1/2 medium head cabbage, cut into wedges

In heavy saucepan or Dutch oven; place beef, onion soup mix, and water; simmer, covered, 1 1/2 hours. Add potatoes, carrots, and cabbage; cook covered 20 minutes, or until beef and vegetables are tender. Makes about 6 servings.

The leftover servings of the New England Boiled Dinner are as tasty as the first time around, and one of the best ways to use them is in Red Flannel Hash.

My favorite way of making it is to grind the leftover brisket, add it to the vegetables, chop the mixture, including the beets, then add a chopped onion; fry in a heavy iron skillet.

There are several stories about the origin of Red Flannel Hash. One is that it originated in the Green Mountains of Vermont, where it was popular with Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys. This is the recipe from

- Red Flannel Hash
- 3 medium beets, cooked
- 1 large potato, cooked
- 1 pound chuck steak, ground
- Pepper and salt
- 1/4 lb. butter
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 tablespoon cream

Chop beets and potato and mix with meat. Add seasoning. Melt half the butter and cook over low heat for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally.

Lift mixture in to a medium-sized baking dish. Melt remaining butter and combine with cream, then spoon over the hash. Place under a preheated grill, 8 inches from heat for 5 minutes, or until hash has a rich brown crust. May be served with poached eggs on top. Serves 4.



Daffodil wool crepe pantsuit with rose crepe blouse

Josef Ferrer

## Light, fluid lines for spring

By Jean McDonough  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Barcelona, Spain

What will be on the smart woman's shopping list this spring, if she doesn't want to break the bank and still look chic?

She can experiment with a few new pieces, says Josef Ferrer from the Catalan capital, who has come up with a smashing spring

### Fashion

collection in daffodil and white. It groans for accessories, but with just two pieces, the season is set.

This tailor, who has moved out from his famous well-cut pantsuits to design dresses, really made a coup at the Barcelona collections. Not that Ferrer will ever abandon pants.

## How to please your grandfather clock

Here are a few basic pointers from a leading manufacturer on how to take care of a grandfather clock.

First, be sure your clock is level. Most good clocks have leveling feet in the base, and adjusting them by eye may be sufficient for proper operation. However, a small level is best for accuracy.

To adjust for faster or slower time, the pendulum bob for speeding up, or lower it to slow the action. The "bob" is the bottom of the pendulum, and in a good clock is easily moved with a little care. Be sure not to rotate the bob or its shaft while adjusting.

When winding a weight-driven clock, use both hands. With one hand, lift the chain just above the weight to "take the weight off," and then follow through while your other hand

"They are too comfortable and smart," he noted. "Also, women who have gathered up at least 10 good pairs will not be so impractical as to throw them out."

What Ferrer does is take soft crepes and silks and give them a loose-molding look. Dresses are designed for both day and evening wear, depending on whether you throw on a long loose cardigan or the boss which seem to be coming out of everyone's attic.

He also believes in the loose-tied tunic over a skirt or very full-cut pant.

He couldn't be more adamant on the use of details: a rose, pearls, or long strands of jewelry, a veil, bows, a boa, scarves. "Frankly the same items which were being piled on clothes three years ago, but this time with another twist," he said.

He did express stark colors for the woman moving into the long fluid, look. Easier with accessories rather than plaids or jacquards. And light, fluid fabrics with good tailoring.

pulls down the opposite end of the chain. Release the weight gently to avoid sudden strain on the mechanism.

Always handle the weights and pendulum with a soft cloth or clean gloves. Chemical reactions from bare hands can cause discoloration.

You can easily move a floor clock, providing you take one simple precaution. Always remove the weights and pendulum to prevent possible damage to the movement or the case. The clock should be leveled again after moving it to a new place.

To preserve the clock face of the hanging wood pattern, dust frequently at least twice a week. Clean with a soft, damp, lint-free cloth. Wash periodically with mild soap and water. Remove any spots.

Marlyn Hoffman

## Learn to write instant Chinese

By Lucinda Woo-Yuen Kiang  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Is Chinese really as difficult to learn as many people think it is?

An honest answer is both yes and no. To be able to read and write Chinese fluently takes years of study. But some of the Chinese characters are so interesting and so logical that you can learn to write them in just a few minutes.

For example, here is the character for "man":

人

He is standing on his two legs.

When the man wishes to express something that is very big, he naturally stretches out his arms like this:

大

So this is the character that means "big."

When the two words "big" and "man" are used together, like this:

大人

they mean "an adult."

Many of the Chinese characters are derived from symbols and pictures that date back to 1500 B.C. Through the years the forms have

### Children

been modified, but we can still see some resemblance.

For example, here is the character for "sun":

日

Originally it looked like this:

☉

The same goes for the word "moon." Originally it was written like this:

月

But it gradually evolved to its present form:

月

When the characters "sun" and "moon" are combined together, like this:

明

they become a new word that means "brightness."

If you think of tomorrow as a better day, the Chinese agree with you 100 percent, because that's the way they say "tomorrow" — bright day.

明天

And when you say good night to a friend, you say "tomorrow see":

明天见

The word "to see" was originally made up with an eye on the top and a pair of legs underneath, like this:

見

Somehow, through the years, the eye was turned on its end and the word now is written like this:

見

Chinese characters may be written either horizontally or vertically. When written horizontally, you write from left to right. When written vertically, you write from top to bottom and the lines will read from right to left.

Chinese characters are often written with a brush. These characters either with a brush or a pen.

## Is your child safe with Porky Pig?

By Lyn Shepard  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Well am Rhein, West Germany  
Are "Porky Pig and His Friends" too violent for our children?

Is "Sesame Street" too authoritarian? Questions like these are exercising European parents and teachers in the great debate over American television programs imported for children.

A new, increasingly critical attitude — especially among younger parents — follows years of acquiescing to transatlantic kiddie cartoon fare.

Today many Europeans are more exacting than Americans in spelling out the dos and don'ts for children's programs.

To be sure, there is little agreement on what is the ideal format. For parents here, as in the United States, divide sharply on how much violence is acceptable in children's television.

A while ago the Swiss child guidance magazine Eltern waded into the debate. It quoted a "sensational" survey by Prof. Herbert Heinrichs of the Hildesheim Audiovisual

Center which showed that during a single week's television transmission in West Germany, 148 criminal acts were dramatized at times when mostly children were watching.

"Such scenes," Eltern noted, "not only instill anxiety and shock in children. Over the long run they can lead to far worse consequences including more aggressive behavior."

Professor Heinrichs' team agreed. It had studied 18 schoolchildren for 17 months, with the first two months of television viewing supervised by parents. Afterwards, pupils could watch whenever and whatever they liked.

The result, Professor Heinrichs found, was an average 11 percent increase in aggressiveness — more fighting, pushing, poor sportsmanship, and rudeness to teachers.

Even the popular and seemingly harmless Porky Pig show, or "Schweinchen Dick" in the dubbed German version, is regarded as too violent. Parents single out "brutal" hunting scenes involving Coyote Carl and the Roadrunner as well as Sylvester the Cat and the elusive mouse, Speedy Gonzales.

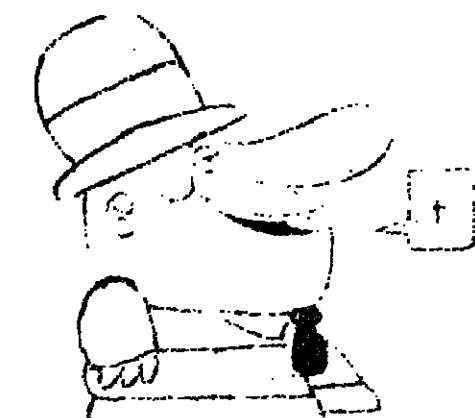
Prof. Udo Undeutsch, a Cologne psychologist, calls such films "dangerous." But he says German studio editors can slice out the objectionable segments. Dubbing editor Gert Mechoff has vowed to "debrutalize" future Porky Pig shows for children in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, eastern France, and the Benelux countries.

"Sesame Street" ("Sesamstrasse" here in Germany), another new favorite with infants, has not been faulted for violence. But some reviewers find it too structured. Like a coloring book, they say, it leaves little room for fantasy and imagination.

"Rappelskisse," a new 17-part German series, should please these critics, though it may offend some parents. Literally a jumbled toy chest, "Rappelskisse" lionizes childhood rebelliousness. Thumbing its nose at adult authority, its coarse language makes even some "progressive" parents wince.

Whatever their flaws, programs like "Sesame Street" and "Schweinchen Dick" serve a useful purpose, most educators feel. But, as "Rappelskisse" shows, the days when America reigned supreme in children's television are clearly over.

# education



A teacher from "Sesame Street"

## On the other hand . . .

Comic-strip characters Charlie Brown, Lucy, Peanuts, and Snoopy soon will be teaching school children about career possibilities.

These comic-strip characters, created by Charles M. Schulz Creative Associates, are part of a plan devised by the U.S. Office of Education to introduce students to a variety of careers.

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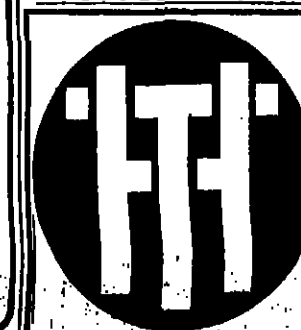
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# science

## Hints of a Stone Age Einstein

By Robert C. Cowen

Hints of the intellectual power of Stone Age man continue to tantalize researchers. Alignments of standing stones in Britain and Europe are especially intriguing, for they suggest that an illiterate people had an advanced, prescientific astronomy which accurately tracked sun and moon to forecast eclipses and maintain a calendar.

The latest effort to check this out confirms the importance of one British site as a major solar observatory. R. W. Few, J. G. Morgan, and C. L. N. Ruggles, acting as members of the Cambridge University Astronomical Society, followed up an earlier study of the site by Alexander Thom, Oxford University emeritus professor.

Dr. Thom has tramped the countryside to survey old stone circles and alignments. He has shown to a high degree of plausibility that late Stone Age and early Bronze Age Europeans laid out these alignments with a precision that would tax modern surveyors. These early "scientists" probably used a standard unit of length of about 2.72 feet, which Dr. Thom calls the megalithic yard.

Among many sites, Dr. Thom has been particularly interested in that at Ballochroy in Scotland as one of the best-known examples of a probable Stone Age solar observatory. Researchers Few, Morgan, and Ruggles now



In circles like Stonehenge scientists find fresh evidence of a Stone Age "intellect."

have made a more accurate survey of this site. In a report in the journal *Nature*, they confirm that the stone sighting lines could have been used to observe accurately the times of midwinter and midsummer sunset, the two solstices, around 1600 B.C. But alignments at two other Scottish sites (Loch Ness and Loch Sell), which Dr. Thom has taken less seriously, seem to have no astronomical significance.

These findings typify the central question of this research — do such alignments as those at Ballochroy pick out astronomically important points merely by chance or do they do it by design?

Commenting on this in *Nature*, British

archaeologist A. J. Meadows says that "chance would be unlikely to produce orientations" so precisely aligned with the two solstitial positions of a given epoch (1600 B.C.).

Many archaeologists now concede that Stone Age Britons were probably more advanced than had been suspected. Far from being rude savages, they appear to have partially domesticated wild deer, cleared sizable forest areas, and displayed what Prof. A. J. C. Atkinson of University College in Cardiff considers great civil-engineering ability. And in such stone alignments as those at Ballochroy, Prof. Colin Renfrew of Southampton University observes that prehistoric people left "a permanent

record of some information about the world just as sophisticated in its way as early writing."

All of this is heady stuff, and skeptics can justly note that there is yet no ironclad proof that old stones do embody sophisticated astronomical and geometrical knowledge. But the latest survey of Ballochroy does support the hope that, through such structures, archaeologists can learn something of the thought quality and intellectual power of a long-vanished people.

Robert C. Cowen is the Monitor's natural sciences editor.

## Genetics: controversial experiments to continue

By Robert C. Cowen

Biologists are going ahead with experiments that change the genetic structure of living beings.

A 16-nation experts' meeting has concluded that potential benefits outweigh the risks of losing test-tube monsters. Hence it recommended ending the voluntary ban on this research, but urged stringent precautions against escape of man-made microbes.

This simply is not good enough. Much more than safety is involved.

Genetic engineering is the most awesome research ever undertaken. It could ultimately lead to efforts to redesign human beings themselves. Biologists did well to warn that it has reached a point where it needs control. But

what that control should be, indeed whether and how to pursue this research, are questions for society as a whole to decide.

Genes are chemical factors that determine the basic form and function of living organisms. They pass from generation to generation like blueprints to ensure that roses produce roses, dogs produce dogs, and humans produce humans. These genetic "instructions" do change as part of the process of evolution.

Now, however, biologists are themselves changing them by grafting genes of various other species onto the genetic material of certain bacteria. So far, bacteria have received genes from fruit flies, sea urchins, slime molds, frogs, chickens, and some plants.

In the words of David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, biologists have "a new technology . . . to outdo the

standard events of evolution by making combinations of genes which are unique in natural history."

This technology helps unravel how genes work. It could bring medical advances and better food crops, perhaps a corn plant that takes nitrogen from the air rather than from fertilizer. But, since some of the experimental organisms might be dangerous, many biologists held up their experiments for several months until an international meeting could decide what to do.

That was the meeting, convened this spring by the (U.S.) National Academy of Sciences, which recommended going ahead with the research. While the proposed safeguards may be adequate, Nobel prize holders Joshua Lederberg and James Watson are right to call them

unenforceable. And the Boston-Cambridge group, Science for the People, *pleads guilty* "that the molecular biology community, which is actively engaged in the development of these techniques, is capable of wisely regulating that development alone."

Legislatures, such as the U.S. Congress, acting on behalf of all citizens, should urgently study this issue and establish a legally sound framework for setting priorities and enforcing safeguards.

As Wacław Szybalski of the University of Wisconsin notes, the main concern is that an elite fraternity of specialists is "doing things that nature doesn't do." Since they are tinkering with the chemical basis of organic life, the rest of mankind may well want to say "thus far and no farther."

## Probing the mysteries of space's black holes

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

What follows the explosion of a star? One answer that is getting more and more support among astronomers involves one of the strangest things ever imagined: a black hole.

These bizarre objects are thought to have formed in the final stages of giant stars.

Black holes are believed to form like this: In its prime, a star is much like an inflated bag of hot gas. Its immense size is maintained by an outward pressure that comes from the energy created in the nuclear fires at its center. This resists the immense inward push of gravity.

But when a star finally runs out of nuclear fuel, and the outward force is removed, its outermost layers explode in the most violent process known. At the same time the inner core begins to shrink rapidly.

If the star was big enough, its gravitational force pressing on the shrinking gases is so great that matter as it exists on earth cannot survive. All the space between atoms and particles is squeezed away, leaving an incredibly dense ball — a black hole. A spoonful of this stuff should weigh over a billion tons.

Yet this is far from the whole story. Because of the extreme concentration of mass and gravity, if black holes exist, they should strain the very fabric of space. Descriptions of their nature based on Einstein's theory of relativity predict that they must distort nearby space to such a degree that they cannot be seen.

A black hole would also play tricks with time, says Prof. Remo J. Ruffini of Princeton University. A rocket ship being sucked into one, when viewed by a distant observer, would appear to travel more and more slowly until it finally stopped, as if time had become frozen. But to a "passenger" on board, the trip to the surface would take only a fraction of a second.

Any object or ray of light that ventures into the vicinity would be caught by the powerful gravity, and sucked irresistibly in. Once inside, this matter and energy would be totally cut off from the rest of the universe.

Although black holes were first conjectured in the 1930s by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, a prominent theoretician, he thought they would be impossible to observe and so considered the matter simply an academic exercise. But as astronomers have expanded their vision of the universe beyond the limits of visible light, they have seen at least one object that can best be explained by the black hole theory.

This is a star system in the Cygnus constellation. It emits extremely short bursts

of high-energy X-ray radiation that must be given off by extremely hot gases — like those that would be produced if a black hole were sucking gas into its maw.

Last year, the visible source of these X-rays was identified: a two-star, or binary, system. The picture proposed by black-hole advocates is that of an ordinary star and a black hole spinning around each other; the black hole is sucking gases from its companion. Because a black hole is so small, the gases are pulled in at a rapid rate, and this would tear an ordinary star apart. The combination of the rapid spin and the hot gases would produce the extremely short X-ray bursts that have been observed.

"The only satisfactory explanation that has been advanced so far is the black hole," concluded Dr. Edwin M. Kellogg of the Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Mass., at a lecture before the American Astronomical Society. "However, we have yet to prove that the black hole is the only explanation," he added. Dr. Kellogg was in on the discovery in Cygnus and reviewed all the explanations that have been proposed.

However, many astronomers maintain that the existence of a black hole has not been scientifically proven. The debate is centering about the total mass of the invisible companion: If it is greater than three times the mass

of the sun, then the black hole theory would gain strength.

Astronomers at Leningrad University claim to have found a black hole much closer to earth than the Cygnus candidate. Instead of the X-ray method, they discovered their potential black hole by its gravitational effects.

By the way stars are clustered, astronomers feel they can determine the gravitational forces between them, and hence their total mass. When the Russian scientists did this with a cluster in a neighboring galaxy, they got a result that was a thousand times what they had estimated by analyzing the visible stars (another method).

To explain this discrepancy, the Soviet scientists have concluded that the cluster must contain a massive black hole. According to Tass, the Soviet news agency, this is the "only feasible reason to account for the paradox."

As attempts to prove the existence of black holes are increasing, interest in their nature and implications is growing also.

"Perhaps we are in a universe which is in turn part of a larger universe," Cornell astronomer Thomas Gold, a prominent cosmologist, has speculated publicly. "It is that sense we might all be in a black hole." He has visualized a series of progressively smaller universes nested together. The smaller universes would look like black holes from the outside.

# financial

Another reason for high prices

## Too few Britons in jobs that stock the shops

By Geoffrey E. Tewan  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Wages finally have taken over from raw material costs as the main impetus behind inflation in Britain. Average raw materials costs have now dropped 2 1/2 percent from their peak level in November.

Wage costs go on rising. Average earnings went up by 8 percent between the third and fourth quarters of 1974. All the indications are that wages are keeping well ahead of prices.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the efforts of organized labor to raise wages. Gallons of ink have flowed on the question of whether the government has a social contract with the trade unions to limit wage demands, whether it is really a social "compact" (a nice distinction to which history may pay little attention), or whether there is anything there at all — like the emperor's clothes.

An Oxford economist, Walter Ellis, has now come up with a piece of research which puts

the spotlight on a factor which has been at work almost unseen for several years: the enormous increase in the number of persons at work in "nonindustrial employment." Less than half the British work force is making "tradeable goods."

But to go back a bit.

Toward the end of last year the British public was shocked to discover that its rates (local government direct taxes which are assessed on property) were likely to go up by 50 to 100 percent — maybe more. Ratepayers' associations the country over have gone onto the attack.

Almost unobserved, local governments had been paying mounting bills by heavy borrowing at high interest rates. A nationwide reorganization of local government involving the creation of massive new intercity authorities has seen one of the biggest empire building jamborees in the offices at city hall in the history of British government. New social services with new hierarchies at high salaries abound.

## Inflation soars again in Latin America

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro  
Brazil's worst inflationary spiral in a decade is bringing howls of protest from angry housewives and others who worry that surging price increases will bring back the chaotic situation of the early 1960s, when inflation was running at 100 percent.

That may be too dire a concern. But there is no doubt that inflation here, which was thought to have been curbed, has gotten loose again.

In 1974, the government officially admitted a 24.5 percent figure. It probably was even higher. Government officials have admitted that during the late 1960s and early 1970s, when the rate was said to be 15 percent or so, it actually was higher.

"One can manipulate figures of inflation quite easily to make things look better or

worse, depending on one's needs," a ministry of finance official said.

But he also took note of inflation rates in other Latin American countries, suggesting that Brazil, despite new inflationary pressures, looks better than Argentina, Uruguay, or Chile.

Argentina's rate in 1974 was more than 40 percent. Although this is the slowest increase in three years, early 1975 figures suggest the 40 percent rate could be passed in six months.

Uruguay is experiencing a chaotic 75 percent a year inflation rate.

And Chile is worst off of all. It registered a 27 percent increase in 1974, the legacy of the high inflation results from the late President Salvador Allende Gossens's efforts to nudge Chile along the road to socialism against the stiff opposition of his opponents.

What all this suggests, to many Latin American observers is a new round of

inflation for much of the hemisphere. Even Venezuela, long regarded as one of the more economically stable Latin-American nations and one that is basking in new oil riches, is faced with inflation of 10 percent and it could go higher this year.

Every country in South America is fighting the inflationary surge, caused by rising prices for most consumer items. Moreover, with the increase in world oil prices in the past 18 months, only Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela have managed to escape the effects of this boost — because they produce enough oil for their own needs.

Colombia is simply self-sufficient, whereas Ecuador and Venezuela produce enough for extensive exports — a factor in building up huge foreign reserves in both nations. Yet those reserves, used locally, can help fuel new inflation, as both nations have discovered.

Inflation is hardest on the middle classes and the poor — who make up the majority of the population of South America.

The solution for millions is more than one job, heavy debt, and often curbed spending. The housewife juggles family accounts in ways that mean the food budget gets stretched thinner with each year.

At a time when there are increasing numbers of people moving into the middle-class category, there is a sense of disappointment that life is not easier. But this disappointment often fuels a greater effort to move ahead, and it is not unusual for all members of a family to work at more than one job, giving little time for leisure, but allowing the family to live a consumer-oriented middle-class existence.

### EXCHANGE RATES

	DOLLARS
Argentine peso	1000
Australian dollar	1.48
Austrian schilling	0.61
Belgian franc	0.29
Brazilian cruzeiro	135
British pound	2.414
Canadian dollar	0.99
Colombian peso	0.38
Danish krone	1.84
French franc	238
Dutch guilder	420
Hong Kong dollar	218
Israeli pound	180
Italian lira	0.01
Japanese yen	0.009
Mexican peso	0.080
Norwegian krone	2.04
Portuguese escudo	0.42
South African rand	1.497
Spanish peseta	0.18
Swedish krona	2.46
Swiss franc	3.398
Venezuelan bolivar	2341
West German Deutschmark	4.28

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# motoring

## A magnificent bucket of bolts

By Charles E. Dole  
Automotive editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

It sounds like a mobile bucket of bolts when you first start it up. But after a few minutes the clanking fades and it's again ready for polite company.

The diesel-engine car packs a pile of pluses. A quiet start-up, however, is not one of them. Economy of operation, almost no pollution, and hard-as-nails durability make it a natural for taxicabs and other tough jobs on the road. The diesel also is picking up speed in the passenger-car lane.

Mercedes-Benz obviously sees a big future for the diesel car. To make its point the West German auto and truck manufacturer is introducing the world's first five-cylinder passenger-car diesel, a \$12,000 jewel that sparkles even on a dark winter's day.

The spanking-new 300D Mercedes is the first five-cylinder passenger car of any type to be built by a major manufacturer. However, two such engines were tested in the early days of the auto. Neither one was a diesel.

The Adams-Farwell, built in 1906, used a radial engine that rotated around a fixed crankshaft. The other, a Swiss vehicle, was built in the 1920s and also employed an air-cooled radial-type engine.

Mercedes-Benz has been building highway diesels for more than 50 years. A diesel truck was sold in 1923 while the world's first diesel car, again by Mercedes-Benz, came off the line in 1938.

Since 1939, the company has built and sold 1.3 million diesel cars.

Often lambasted for a lack of kick on the road — justified up to now — the new straight-five out of West Germany moves from 0 to 65 miles an hour in 12.8 seconds, and passing is surprisingly easy.

Obviously, it cannot race the Mercedes 450 V-8, but it is not supposed to. On the other hand, the 450 will not give 30 miles to a gallon on the thruway, either.

Why five cylinders instead of six? Smoothness, say the engineers.

"The five is much smoother than a six," explains Peter von Mantoufel, an engineering executive from the main plant in Stuttgart. "It's much lighter than a six, and only 88 pounds heavier than a 4-cylinder engine." The six would be too costly, he adds. In effect, the five is a compromise.

It is much easier to start than other Mercedes diesels, too. Turning the key partway energizes the glow plugs and a yellow light appears on the speedometer. When the light goes out, perhaps in 8 to 10 seconds, the engine starts by turning the key all the way.

For cold-weather starting — below zero F — the engineers suggest adding a gallon of gasoline to a tankful of diesel fuel. The gasoline dilutes the diesel fuel, which thickens in severely cold temperatures.

The diesel engine has no spark plugs and no distributor. The 300D starts with an automatic transmission.

The only other new model out of Stuttgart is the 280S, a combination of 450 styling and a 280 six-cylinder engine — that is, high luxury with a more economical performance on the road.

The company figures on redesigning a car line every two years to keep the sales curve climbing. Two years from now it will bring out several new cars.

But for 1975 it is holding its diesel horn. One-third of all M-B production was in diesels between 1970 and 1973. This year it is higher.

Karlfried Nordmann, president of the wholly owned North American distributor, predicts "a new trend in the auto industry" with the 300D.

Pougeot, the French carmaker, also markets a diesel. Nissan, which builds the Japanese Datsun, sells a diesel car in some countries, but it is not yet sold in the U.S. Rolls-Royce is spending a lot on diesel research.



## travel



Funchal's flower sellers

By Diana Leecher  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Madeira

Islands, especially when they are remote, tend to create an otherworldly impression, as if they were tiny planets afloat in water instead of space.

The Portuguese island of Madeira, about 500 miles southwest of Portugal and about 350 miles west of North Africa, is a particularly strange phenomenon, a mountain soaring 8,000 feet into the air and plunging straight down like a diver into the North Atlantic at one of its deepest points. The island is only 38 miles long and 13 miles wide, covering a mere 300 square miles, so the effect is one of intense compression and verticality, land mass squeezed together and forced upward.

At night, with the lights of the capital city of Funchal on the southern coast flickering on the ubiquitous hills and mountains, Madeira looks like an inverted bowl of the sky, a reflection of the stars.

There are virtually no beaches in Madeira, only a coastline of verdant cliffs and promontories encircled by coal-black lava pebbles, an incongruous reminder of the extinct volcano at the center. One of the most spectacular sights on the island, and perhaps in the world, if you can catch it on a day when the inland mountains are shrouded in mist, is the view of the sea from the cliffs.

The volcano and the dramatic appearance of the island form but a part of its bizarre natural history. When the island was discovered in 1419 by two captains under Prince Henry the Navigator, it was covered with the trees that inspired its name, Madeira, meaning wood. In order to cultivate the island, its settlers, who came primarily from Minho in northern Portugal, the Algarve in the south, and Flanders, set fire to it, and it supposedly burned for seven years.

At times the magnificent red sunsets over the island glow like the embers of that legendary fire.



Fishing village of Câmara de Lobos where Winston Churchill painted

## Madeira: Pearl of the Atlantic

The island today is a fertile, subtropical paradise bearing a resemblance in vegetation and topography to the West Indies. But Madeira is more intense, richer, stranger, and its extremes give it a special appeal.

A deep lush green background on which the fishing boats, the houses, the fabulous fruits and flowers, the vibrant colors, Madeira is a dream come true for artist (most notably Winston Churchill) and naturalist alike, with seven different kinds of orchids, jacaranda, flame, and 1,000-year-old dragon trees, hibiscus, frangipani, poinsettia, bougainvillea, and many more.

The principal fruit is the banana, but several other exotic kinds also abound, such as the passion fruit, avocado pear, and custard apple, which make for delectable eating as well as looking.

Speaking of indigenous foods, an island specialty and delicacy is the espada, which translates as scabbard (not to be confused with sword) fish. A black, serpentine, sinister-looking fish that lurks at depths of 5,000 feet, it is nevertheless a virginal white when cooked and most succulent.

The fish on Madeira in general is excellent, but for a change of diet and a brush with the natives there is a small rustic restaurant up in the mountains above Funchal called A Seta, where juicy, spicy chunks of beef are cooked on a spit and served with a rich peppercorn sauce.

Most of the island's 300,000 inhabitants are

out a meager living from the land. Tiny farms teeter precariously on the mountainsides, ingeniously terraced and irrigated by canals called levadas, stone gutters that operate on the principle of gravity.

Among the major industries are embroidery and wickerwork, both famed throughout the world, but which are currently, like the rest of the island economy, suffering the effects of rising costs, the new Portuguese minimum wage law, decreasing demand for exports, shrinking investment, and declining tourism.

There is, in contrast, an enclave of wealthy Portuguese and European families on the island, and the imprint of the British, with whom the island has been a favorite since the turn of the century, and who occupied it from 1807 to 1814, contributes to its faintly colonial atmosphere. Reid's Hotel, for example, the island's most famous, prestigious, and lavish, has retained its Victorian charm. Its guest list reads like an international Who's Who.

Rates range from about \$20 to \$25 for a single and about \$30 to \$40 for a double. For three meals, add about \$10 extra.

Other fine luxury hotels at slightly cheaper rates are the Madeira Sheraton, the Madeira Palace (formerly the Hilton), and the Savoy. A number of medium-priced and budget-range hotels are also available on the island.

The high season in Madeira is winter, but the weather is usually tolerable during the late spring and early fall. When low season rates take effect at some of the hotels, Madeira is a romantic fantasy, an island of

simple pleasures, natural delights, and endless exploration. It offers more folklore than culture, and Funchal, which takes its name from the fennel that grows all over the island, features shopping and exploring the kaleidoscopic markets where local fish, fruits, and flowers are on brilliant display.

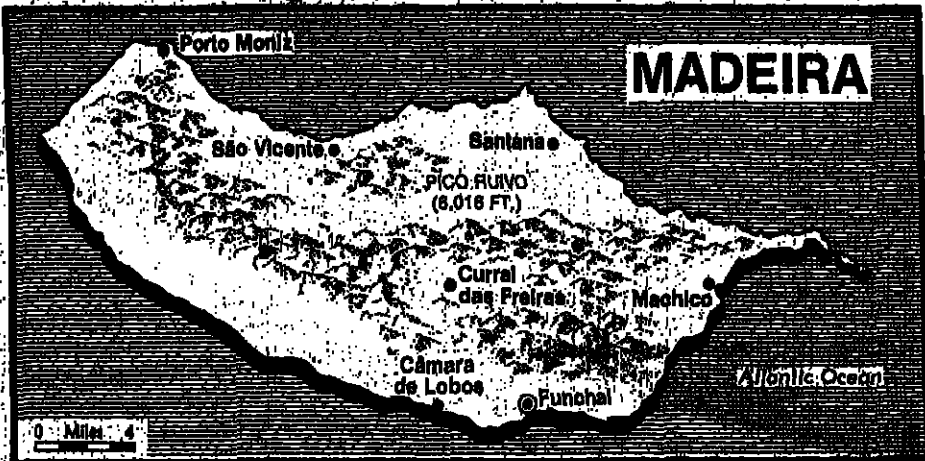
Madeira's idea of entertainment is hurtling 3,000 feet down from the Monte, site of one of the innumerable dazzling views, in a wicker basket on wooden or metal skis while one or two "drivers" run alongside, guiding the basket over the shiny, black, round stones. A more sedate form of local transportation is the bullock or oxen-drawn cart, which crawls through Funchal like an antediluvian tank. (The controversial hammocks, in which it is said some tourists, virtually have been drowned out of existence.)

More practical forms of transportation for getting around the island are the inexpensive taxis, tour buses, and local buses that stop in the little villages. Cars can be rented, but the mountain roads on the island are so narrow and tortuous that it is safer to place oneself in the hands of an experienced inhabitant.

Among the many excursions one can make are to the volcano, the Monte, the various capes with their splendid views, the picture-postcard fishing villages such as Câmara de Lobos (which Churchill loved to paint), the wilder, less populated northern coast, and the other principal city on the island, Machico, which has the island's only beach.

An interesting side trip off the island is to neighboring Porto Santo, four hours away by boat and 15 minutes by plane, which in contrast to Madeira has plenty of beaches but no trees.

To reach Madeira from Portugal one must fly the Portuguese airline TAP from Lisbon to the recently built jet airport outside Funchal (about 1½ hours). The cost varies according to the type of excursion and season, but the current flat rate is \$200 one way. (TAP flights are also available from other European cities such as London and Frankfurt.) There is also a Portuguese shipping line, Empresa Insular de Navegação, which operates between Lisbon, Madeira, and the Azores.



By Joan Forbes staff cartographer

## Nassau rolls out welcome mat

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of high hotel rates, Nassau's charm still draws tourists. In fact, this haven for winter-weary Americans and Britons is becoming the international playground of the Caribbean, adding a delightful new variety to a vacation here.

You now hear French and German in hotels and restaurants to such an extent that the Nassau Paradise Island Promotion Board supports language training for some hotel and restaurant employees. And one of the enjoyable challenges for tourists is to help one another over language barriers, fostering better understanding and respect among Germans, French, Americans, and Britons.

Nassau still provides its guests with a variety of accommodations ranging from an eight-room guesthouse to deluxe hotels, the largest with 535 rooms. Hotel rates are generally based on the European Plan, and are comparable to other winter resorts in the Caribbean.

For example, in one of the government-owned hotels, the Balmoral Beach at Cable Beach, the minimum charge during the winter season is \$63 a day for a double plus a 4 percent tax, in the Manor section of the hotel, the villas cost slightly less — about \$40. For the modified American Plan — breakfast and dinner — guests pay \$14 per person extra plus a 15 percent service levy.

Summer or off-season rates are somewhat lower — \$35 a day double and \$28 respectively for the same accommodations.

There are fewer guesthouses now than there were 10 years ago. Among the more sought after are the Greycliff, in the heart of Nassau, and the Parthenon.

The Greycliff has only eight guest rooms, each with a private bathroom, a large swimming pool, and landscaped lawns shaded by age-old trees. Greycliff's spacious, high-ceilinged rooms, cooled by overhead fans, are furnished with fine paintings and prints, reflecting the elegance of a period when the English lived in regal fashion here. Off-season rates are from \$50 a day for a double to \$80. Dining

facilities, at the present, open only for breakfast and lunch.

The Parthenon guesthouse has 23 double rooms, each with bath. Its summer rates are as low as \$30 a day per person, plus \$2.50 for continental breakfast for two served on the balcony.

There is no indication that hotel rates will be coming down in Nassau. Actually it is expected they will have to go up because of the high cost of importing food from the United States.

One of the noticeable changes for the better here, though, is the attitude of those serving the tourist. A few years ago, an indifferent attitude toward visitors by hotel and restaurant personnel hurt tourism substantially. Nassau tourist officials quickly moved to correct the situation, and now visitors feel welcome.

The hotels provide free bus service to the heart of the Bay Street shopping area, to the straw market at Rawson Square where the cruise liners dock, and to Paradise Beach, a one and a quarter mile curving strand scrubbed by the tides.

Nassau's big summer event is called "Goon-bay Summer," a word whose meaning very

few here can explain. It may refer to an African rhythm with the beat of drums underlying local musical themes.

Among the special events during Goon-bay Summer are two-hour moonlight cruises, Tuesday beach parties, and a Thursday folklore show. Each Friday night on Bay Street "Jump-In" dances invite natives and visitors alike to join in. On certain Saturdays during June, July, and August, Changing of the Guard ceremonies at Government House may be seen at 10 a.m.

For the shell collectors, the beaches provide some rich treasures. One of the least known spots to shell is Silver Cay Island, in plain view from the main highway to Cable Beach. You can rent small boats from hotels in the immediate area.

The visitor who likes to walk can choose from three diversified routes, each starting from and finishing at Rawson Square and taking from 45 minutes to three hours to cover.

Many of Nassau's historical landmarks, including the native market and Balcony House, the oldest in Nassau, are seen along the walking routes. A self-guided walking folder is provided by the Ministry of Tourism and the Bahamas Chamber of Commerce.

Youngsters diving for coins tossed from cruise ships in Nassau harbor



Hedgecote Photographers

## An innocent at the loom

By Roderick Nordell

Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Kalraoua, Tunisia  
If you buy a "Tunisian look" rug, as advertised recently in New York, chances are it was made in Germany or the Netherlands. If you buy one actually made in Tunisia, you may be buying a little bit of me.

For the slim, quick fingers of a laughing-eyed Tunisian schoolgirl recently guided my too-many thumbs through the intricacies of knotting a rug at the loom where she and two companions were at work. After much giggling encouragement, I was finally able to muddle through with both hands what my mentor could do in a lightning stroke with one — pass the colored yarn under and over one strand of the rug's warp, and then over and under the adjoining strand.

This maneuver left the two ends of the yarn sticking out between the two strands of warp. With a swift snick of big shears, the girl evened these ends. Multiplied by thousands, they would form the patterned pile surface on which you may conceivably walk some day.

My part in your good fortune of obtaining such a rug may be suggested by the statistic that a square meter may contain 40,000 "points" or knottings — and as many as 180,000 points in rugs of the best quality.

My young teacher left about six of my points in her rug. When I remarked on how fast she could do them by comparison, she put on a display of extra speed that must have upset all production norms. Her left hand flashed like a hummingbird to tie the knots. Her right hand swooped in with the shears or with a heavy comb to bring the rows of knots snugly against each other.

Older girls and women work on the looms at the tapestry center in Gafsa, where some of the brightly stylized designs are said to be based on Stone Age artifacts. I didn't have a chance to try my hand at "kilim" — the flat weaves used for tapestry — but when I brought some pieces home to the children they immediately recalled schoolroom experiments with weaving and recognized the time and work represented by even these small squares.

As for me, I can hardly step on a carpet anymore without thinking of the tireless, skimming hands of Kalraoua, and their welcome to a stranger at the loom.

## Memories of Palladio in 'Venice without walls'

By Kimmie Hendrick

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

This is the town that made architect Andrea Palladio famous, and it is one of northern Italy's great art cities. Students of architecture flock to Vicenza from all over the world to see the buildings Palladio designed in the 16th century.

Walk down the Corso Andrea Palladio, Vicenza's shopping street, and you realize you have seen banks, churches, mansions all your life that must have been inspired by Palladio's genius.

An architect's dream, the town is a masterpiece of the development of English and American architecture probably has been greater than that of all other Renaissance architects combined.

But you, don't have to be an architecture specialist to love this non-tourist city. It makes a good jumping-off place for seeing other great art cities — Venice, Padua, Bergamo, for instance. It is just a 20-minute drive (40 minutes by train) from Venice and is an easier, considerably less expensive place to stay.

When we went to this "Venice without walls," James S. Ackerman's book, "Palladio," proved a helpful guide.

AN ARCHITECT'S DREAM, the town is a masterpiece of the development of English and American architecture probably has been greater than that of all other Renaissance architects combined.

But you, don't have to be an architecture specialist to love this non-tourist city. It makes a good jumping-off place for seeing other great art cities — Venice, Padua, Bergamo, for instance. It is just a 20-minute drive (40 minutes by train) from Venice and is an easier, considerably less expensive place to stay.

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the hall of justice, for which the young Palladio designed the surrounding colonnade.

We thought we could just spare that afternoon for Vicenza, but we stayed — to see Venice the next day, and to spend another day seeing Vicenza's other notable monument, Palladio's last work, the Teatro Olimpico. It is a fascinating adaptation of ancient Roman theater design, now used for music and drama.

An interesting sight in the neighboring city of Bergamo is its old town, situated on a high hill. It was here in his student days that Bernard Berenson got the inspiration to devote his life to study and analysis of Renaissance painting.

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## Tourists face hotel squeeze in Middle East

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Neither inflation nor war scares have made the Middle East on the whole — a bad risk for tourists this year.

The traveler's main problem in the area from Morocco in the west to Iran in the east is more likely to be hotel space. Confirmed prior reservations are practically a must, especially during the spring religious holidays and especially in Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria,

Israel, and the booming oil states like Iran and the Persian Gulf emirates.

This is due to the enormous volume of business travel. Major Cairo hotels, for example, are booked up for months, though the individual tourist or small group can generally find accommodations.

Travel agents can now arrange Holy Land trips between Jordan and Jerusalem over the Allenby bridge, generally open even when there is a rise in tension between Israel and other Arab states.

Lebanon, Syria, and most other Arab countries, (except Egypt) still reject passports with Israeli stamps.

The adventurous tourist finds expensive hotels, superb beaches, and economical shopping in the Arab emirates of the Persian Gulf, especially Teheran, Isfahan, Shiraz, and the Caspian Sea resorts, are intriguing targets for late winter and spring travel.

Turkey and Greece lost last summer's tourist trade to the Cyprus crisis. But rising and U.S. political feeling in

both has not affected the hospitable reception given the individual tourist.

Cyprus, formerly an ideal tourist island, was cruelly affected by last summer's coup and Turkish invasion. The part of the island still held by Greek Cypriots again has air links with the outside world, but many facilities have closed. Turkish occupation authorities have not yet been able to carry out their announced intention to restore seaside resorts in Kyrenia and Famagusta to operation.

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## travel



## books

## No violet hidden among the leaves

The Life of Emily Dickinson, by Richard B. Sewall. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux. In two volumes. \$30. London: Faber and Faber. \$10.

By Victor Howes

The legend of Emily Dickinson is under fire. The quaint, heartbroken spinster, the Queen Recluse dressed all in white, deprived of suitors by an ogre-father, quite in the tradition of the Barretts of Wimpole Street, is crumbling before the big guns of modern biographical scholarship.

True, she was eccentric. True, after a year at Mt. Holyoke she returned to her paternal home, and apart from a single trip that embraced Washington and Philadelphia, she seldom ventured beyond house and garden. True, she occasionally sat at the top of the stairs while visitors sat downstairs in her parlor. True, she occasionally sent down a rose on a silver tray to reward a singer whose voice had pleased her.

But no longer can we stereotype her as fallen on the thorns of life, inadequate, brokenhearted, devoted to poetry as the one resource life had left her.

Instead, in this age of the liberated woman, we are encouraged to see Emily Dickinson as a "columnar self," a proudly independent woman, who selected her own society, chose her vocation, then "closed the valves of her attention, like stone." Every year we learn more about this fascinating ably who now shares with Walt Whitman the honor of being one of 19th-century America's two seminal poets.

Her current biographer, Richard Sewall, does much to destroy the old myths. He shows Emily as far from terrified of her hard-working father, the treasurer of Amherst College, the busy legislator in the State House at Boston. The Dickinson house where Emily, Lavinia, and Austin grew up was a house full of life, fun, games, young people. If Emily had no suitors, it was because she encouraged none.

From an early age, she devoted herself to thought. "She had to think," said her sister Vinnie. "She was the one of us with that to do." And write. Besides 1,775 poems, scraps of poems, aphorisms she jotted on envelopes, the backs of receipts, after the fashion of "paper-sparrows" Alexander Pope, she also wrote, during her 56 years of life, some thousands of letters. And poems went with the letters, or were an integral part of the letters. Or the letters broke into verse almost in spite of themselves. She writes in a letter:

You ask of my Companioned Hells — Sir — and the Sun down — and a Dog — large as myself, that my Father bought me — They are better than Beings — because they know — but do not tell — and the noise in the Pool, at Noon — excels my piano.



Houghton Library, Harvard University

Emily Dickinson (only surviving photograph)

Mr. Sewall's Emily Dickinson is a woman of home-centeredness. A woman who erected her sense of difference into a vocation. She had a vast correspondence, 98 correspondents are known, though only a tenth of all the letters she wrote survive, and only a thousandth of all those written to her. Her sister, Lavinia, burned them at E. D.'s request.

The kind of people she wrote to were men and women of affairs, movers, doers, successful clergymen, editors, a judge, a well-known woman novelist and poet. No violet hidden among the leaves, no tremulous spinster, she gives evidence of wit, pride, and a certain taste for personal mystery, metaphors too dense for penetration, "telling the truth, but telling it slant" in her voluminous letter-writing.

As with the letters, so the poems. How much is biography, how much generality, how much hyperbole? With E. D. more than almost anyone else, it can be said that the style is the woman; the mystification is central to the work as to the life. She loved the riddle, the enigma, the elusive half-confession. And so she continues to fascinate. "The whole truth about E. D. will elude us always," says Mr.

Sewall. "She seems almost willfully to have seen to that."

Mr. Sewall has given us but one of the many Emily Dickinsons that exist. A sphinx amidst her family, her "estate" of friends, her letters and her poems. The reader of this exhaustive two-volume biography will end by knowing both more and less than he has ever known before about a genius who hid herself in a "fairy mist." He will be left, still guessing his own guesses about that "pilgrim" life that devoted itself to the poetic exploration of "those great countries in the blue sky of which we don't know anything."

Victor Howes is a poet, essayist, and novelist who teaches English at North-eastern University.

## In brief

The Man Who Liked Cats, by Edwin Samuel. New York: John Day—Abelard-Schuman. \$5.95.

Lord Samuel, who lives in Jerusalem, is an accomplished writer of short stories, and this is a more-than-competent example of the storyteller's craft. Variety of mood and subject demonstrate his versatility and his acquaintance with the world scene.

Here are stories set in America, Britain, Central America, and Australia, as well as in the Israel which he knows so well. There is even one story, "The Observers," which is set in the future, in an imagined age that has grown beyond concepts of space altogether.

Some of the stories are comedies, some are serious; the most successful and distinctive ones combine these two elements in the one tale. The writing is least attractive when it approaches the sentimental — usually in the rather awkward aphorisms with which some of the stories begin (for example, "Kindness is an admirable quality, but it has many different meanings"). No one would question the truth of these remarks, but they tend rather to draw a moral from the material. Lord Samuel's fiction even before he has presented it for the reader's inspection. This is a minor defect in a talent capable of providing much pleasure for the ordinary reader.

—Robert Nye

A Shadow on Summer, by Christy Brown. New York: Stein and Day. \$7.95. London: Secker & Warburg. £2.50.

Irish poet Christy Brown drew international attention several years ago when he refused to let virtually total physical disability prevent him from writing a novel — typing with his foot what turned out to be a best seller. Now he has attempted a hardly less difficult task, writing a second novel about the writing of a second novel.

Mr. Brown's words are sometimes successful in evoking sordid city streets, comfortable suburbia, potholes, publishing circles, as he follows his crutches-carrying central character, "My name is Riley, and I'm working on a novel about the United States as seen through Irish eyes, not always smiling."

But Riley, except in his furious bouts of writing, is too passive a character for his pretensions, always having things done for him, taking refuge in alcohol, being drawn into a lifeless love affair whose erotic moment display Mr. Brown's roseate romantic prose at its worst.

—Roderick Nash

## Remembering the Goons

When the zaniest one of all filled a sock with custard and slapped it on the wall

We recently tried out two newly-published books of Goon Show scripts on David Willis, the Monitor's American News Editor. As it happened he turned out to be a fanatical Goon fan, one of that select number who come from all parts of the world (Mr. Willis is an Australian) and includes Prince Charles.

He immersed himself in "More Goon Show Scripts" (published by The Woburn Press at \$9.95) and "The Book of the Goons" (published by Robson Books at £2.25) and then wrote down his impressions and his memories.

By David K. Willis  
American News Editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

It was a simple story: the inmates of England's famed Dartmoor prison decided to sail the prison across the Channel for a holiday in the south of France. They left behind a cardboard replica of the cell-block so that no one would notice. On the high sea, the prison encountered the Chateau d'Iff at four knots and lost one inmate who tried to tunnel his way out.

Not your average radio script perhaps. Nonetheless it was a fairly typical 30-minute feather in the cap of the legendary Goon Show. The show ran once a week for ten seasons (of six to seven months each) spanning nine years on the BBC — from May 1961 to Jan. 28, 1960.

It was then rebroadcast to delighted millions across the British Commonwealth.

Quintessentially it was a show for radio. Peter Sellers and Spike Milligan invented voice after voice to create a zany cast of characters which included such imposing names as Bullock, Peck, Henry Cow, Come-Morlarty, and the most famous of them all, another major "character" was a stunning array of sound effects — some of the most imaginative ever heard on radio.

And the scripts were lightning-quick (you had to listen carefully), a barrage of jokes good, bad and in-between, mixing puns with

verbal trickery and goonery, satirizing current events under such titles as "The Dreaded Piano Clubber," "The Terrible Revenge of Fred Fu Manchu," "I Was Monty's Treble" and "Tale of Men's Shirts—A Story of Down Under." They were usually stitched together by Milligan after six straight days of writing from 9 in the morning until 10 at night.

According to Secombe the show was "an oral cartoon." Prince Charles, an ardent Goon fan, once called it "mental slapstick." The man who produced the shows from 1953 to 1958, Peter Eton, called the storyline "usually a melodramatic and overblown version of a great drama or contemporary documentary."

Eton recalls at least 30 attempts by the BBC to stop episodes from going on the air. One came when a Goon character was awarded the O.B.E. for emptying dustbins during the heat of battle — just after two BBC executives had received the same decoration (though not for the same thing).

The Dartmoor governor is forced to admit his jail is empty. "If you don't fill it," snaps his superior, "your job will be in jeopardy." "In jeopardy?" cries the governor. "But I don't want to go abroad!"

Fifteen years after the last program, the Goon show lives on in BBC recordings and in "More Goon Show Scripts" and "The Book of the Goons." There is even a Goon Show Preservation Society in Kent.

Expatriates from the Commonwealth (such as myself) weep tears of reminiscence should they stumble upon another displaced Goon fan in unfortunately Goon less lands such as the United States. Recently, while in the North Atlantic campaign in World War II, I was at a London pub after the war they met Sellers. Their unique style of humor elicited; someone heard them improvising skits; the Goon Show was born.

The prison sails proudly across the Channel. "Land ahead!" shouts a voice



From sleeve of BBC recording "The Last Goon Show of All." Photos: Lord Snowden

A gaggle of Goons: Secombe, Sellers, and Milligan clowning

modelled on Walt Disney's Goofy. There's an ear-splitting crash. "I should have said that sooner," says the voice cheerfully.

The Chateau d'Iff looms up. "Stand by to repel boarders!" is the cry. "How do you repel boarders?" a voice rings out. "Stop changing the bed linen!" the answer comes.

The Dartmoor script is not included in the latest Goon books (don't ask for logic in an article about Goons). "The Book of the Goons" contains five scripts as well as some letters and telegrams between Sellers, Milligan and Secombe in private life (in which Goon-type humor was an integral part). "More Goon Show Scripts" has a foreword by Prince Charles, and eight more scripts.

The scripts are uneven — as were the shows, one must admit (reluctantly). The correspondence does not wear well; hysterically funny private jokes can be somewhat obscure years later in print.

Once Milligan wanted the effect of someone being hit with a sockful of custard. The woman who ran the canteen at the theatre where the show was recorded gladly made him a custard, thinking he was ill.

When she gave it to him, she stood transfixed as he pulled off a shoe, then a sock, emptied the custard into the sock, swung it around his head, and slammed it against a wall.

"But it didn't have the effect he wanted," Secombe recalled later.

## Hemingway papers: treasures under the mildew

By David Langworthy  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A large quantity of Ernest Hemingway's unpublished papers has come to light.

Retrieved by his wife, Mary, from the back room of Sloppy Joe's Bar in Key West, Florida, and his homes in Ketchikan, Idaho, and Havana, Cuba, they form an important part of the John F. Kennedy Library now being assembled in Washington.

It includes some 40,000 pages of manuscripts, letters, and papers, and more than 3,000 photographs of the hard-living, much-married novelist in his many roles as big game hunter, deep-sea fisherman, soldier, and journalist.

"When the papers arrived — especially the ones from Havana and Key West — they were crumbling and mildewed," explains Jo August, curator of the collection. "Everything had to be fumigated and encapsulated in lamination for its protection."

The collection, of which a "substantial portion" can be studied with Mrs. Hemingway's permission, includes over 16,000 manuscript pages of his most famous works, including "For Whom the Bell Tolls," "The Old Man and the Sea," "The Sun Also Rises," "A Moveable Feast," and "A Farewell to Arms."

The original opening of "The Sun Also



Ernest Hemingway

Rises" has turned up here, as have the unpublished passages that were drafted for the "Elmwood section" of "The Sun Also

several unpublished chapters from "A Moveable Feast," and F. Scott Fitzgerald's comments on "A Farewell to Arms."

In a revealing nine-page critique, Fitzgerald observes that one passage in the book "could stand a good cutting" and elsewhere chides Hemingway for being "a little hypnotized with yourself here."

At another point, after advising Hemingway that a section "ought to be thoroughly cut — even rewritten," Fitzgerald adds, by way of explanation, "I am not sure that your writing probably will not survive this, but there's you — better me than some nobody in the Literary Review who doesn't care about you or your future."

Finding a title for the book — based on the author's experiences as a "Red Cross" ambulance driver in Italy during World War I — did not prove so simple, as a sheet of paper in the collection indicates.

On it, besides "A Farewell to Arms," Hemingway has jotted down several other titles including "Of Wounds and Other Causes," "As Others Are," and "Every Night and All."

Miss August says that Hemingway, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954, made 37 attempts to write what he felt was a satisfactory ending to the book, finally concluding with "After a while I went out and left the hospital and walked back to the hotel in the rain."

Fitzgerald also had a hand in molding

"The Sun Also Rises," which depicts aimless American expatriates in Paris and Pamplona in the 1920s. On his advice, Hemingway scrapped the first 1,500 words of the book.

Among the papers Mrs. Hemingway recovered from her husband's Finca Vigia estate near Havana was an early draft of his play, "The Fifth Column," based on his recollections of the Spanish Civil War, which he covered as a correspondent, mostly from the government side.

Of the many thousands of pages now available for research, the remaining 25,000 are expected to be released for scrutiny when restoration processes are completed.

In a codicil to his will, Hemingway, who shot himself in 1961, prohibited publication of his private correspondence, but his wife is not expected to place restrictions on those wishing to examine it.

Miss August says that Mrs. Hemingway donated the collection to the library because her husband never had any formal alliance with any educational institution, other than the high school in Oak Park, Illinois, the town where he was born in 1899. She was also mindful that he was an admirer of John F. Kennedy, "particularly for his bravery and perseverance during World War II in the Pacific," Miss August adds.

"They were kindred types. Both men admired the rugged, strong individual."

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## arts

## South African theatre

## A black and white production in living color

By Kim Shippey

After the rains  
the lands are green  
and fertile once more  
and our people are happy.

The lines are not Alan Paton's, although they could be. They form one of the brief narrative links in the African musical "Meropa" ("Drums"), one of two such entertainments that have made South African theatre history. The other is "Ipi-lombi" ("Where Are the Girls?").

For the past three months these shows, inspired by white South Africans, performed by black South Africans, and played before white and black audiences, have run simultaneously in theatres in downtown Johannesburg with phenomenal success.

"Meropa" had already enjoyed a 14-week record-breaking run in Durban, and now moves from Johannesburg to Cape Town. "Ipi-lombi" has just celebrated its first birthday at

## Drama

the Brooks Theatre and looks all set for another year's tenancy. Both shows are ready for export to Europe and America but at the moment box-office prospects look healthier at home than abroad.

"Meropa" was originally devised by a Canadian, Clarence Wilson, and with its all-African cast made a successful tour of Japan and the Philippines. The show was due to make a return visit in July of last year when the Japanese Government invoked a ban on cultural exchange with South Africa.

The cast had virtually disbanded when the plight of "Meropa" came to the attention of two of South Africa's most successful producers, the husband-and-wife team of Joan Brickhill and Louis Burke.

"Ever since I was a child," says Joan, "when I studied traditional Zulu dancing, I had always wanted to do a show with Africans. The rhythm, musically, natural talent and dignity of the cast evoked more creative excitement in me than I had felt for a very long time."



On stage: Betty Mthombeni and Josh Makhene in 'Meropa'

Although they kept to the basic ingredients and structure of the revue, Joan and Louis gave it a story and theatrical dimensions, and increased the cast from 12 to 30.

"And it was wonderful," says musical director Victor Ntini, "that we were able to do this without losing the spirit in which we originally created the show."

Victor wrote one-third of the songs with which the legend is laced, and he adapted the rest of the score from traditional African music. Backstage at His Majesty's we were joined by Josh Makhene, who choreographed the show with Joan Brickhill, and two other members of the cast, Betty Mthombeni and Sydney Chama.

These are true professionals who would starve rather than leave the theater. But there is nothing hard-bitten or ruthless about them. "I love the theater," says Betty. "I have had no proper training but I have learnt so much since joining 'Meropa' that I could never leave now. Even my young son of four has been given a part in the show and he feels the same."

The cast are being paid salaries on a par with those of white actors playing in similar shows in other parts of the country. This is in excess of the money they could earn in any other job, but they remain modest, almost secretive about it.

"We save most of it," explains Sydney, "so that we can survive lean times without having to leave the stage."

"Meropa" is rooted deep in African folklore. The songs are unaccompanied; the dialogue is in Zulu and Xhosa with brief English narration. It is a story of love and war and death.

"Ipi-lombi" begins among the hillsides but moves quickly into the townships on the fringes of Johannesburg. Although traditional African music is again the foundation, the additional songs by Bertha Egnos and Gail Lakier are unashamedly European in concept and they are sung in English.

Long after curtain-fall at night in Commissioner and De Villiers Streets one imagines once can still hear the beat of the drums and the rattle of the hlahlankus (spears). But they now represent more than African music-making. They celebrate a new spirit in indigenous theatre in South Africa, entertainment created by white and black together, for the enjoyment of both sections of the community.

"All we ask," says Victor Ntini, "is for more theatres, more sponsors, and . . . But we have come a long way already and there is no going back. We are very happy."

## Our Reet scales operatic heights

By Ian Woodward

London

## Opera

"I've scaled and (I think) conquered the Met (New York's Metropolitan Opera). That's quite a mountain, you know. I'm quite satisfied with that sort of victory. I'm quite happy really."

There are no airs or graces about Rita Hunter. Quite simply, she is one of the biggest headline makers to hit grand opera in recent years. When she appears with the English National Opera (the new name for the Sadler's Wells Opera) at the London Coliseum, she basks in her endless curtain calls — amazing scenes like the end of the Olympic Games.

Miss Hunter possesses a glorious dramatic soprano voice. As a singer in the traditional Wagner mold, she has a cabinet full of glittering jewels to support that voice — brilliant, fine and agile, and capable of sustaining and shaping the longest lines Wagner could write.

Her star status with the English National Opera was established with her performance in Wagner's "Ring" cycle and further enhanced with her singing of Leonora. Her ability to encompass both Wagner and Verdi — rare for a dramatic soprano — has elevated Miss Hunter from an already exalted position as one of Britain's top sopranos to new heights as an internationally acclaimed prima donna.

Her voice has a touch of metal in it which, admittedly, is not to every taste. But each new part seems to find reserves of style and technique in her singing.

In Wallasey, Merseyside, where she grew up, she is still known to her family and friends quite simply as Reet, the girl who starred in the Christmas pantomimes and sang in the local clubs.

We met for tea at her large house in deepest Surrey. She handed me one of her contracts (she is booked up almost into 1980) for 1977 with the Metropolitan Opera, where she is to do Bellini's "Norma" ("such a thrill, such a gem").

As actress-singer and as a person she is a study in contrasts. She is well liked in the business and also amongst all sorts of people who ever wanted to do was to go on the stage, and when she left school she was given every encouragement by the local pantomime society.

When she was about 18 or 19 she realized

that she wanted to sing in opera. She appeared in various show choruses, joined Sadler's Wells and, later, the Carl Rosa Opera Company, where she met and married Welsh tenor John Darnley. Today she is one of the English National Opera's most popular "permanent guest artists."

"I certainly feel no different because of my so-called international reputation. When I come back from the Met to the Coliseum, I'm just Rita, just one of the gang."

When asked if she is vain, Miss Hunter quips: "With my figure?" If you ask tactfully whether she would like to lose weight, she tells you no, she wouldn't, because she needs a bit of stamina for the Wagner. It supports her diaphragm muscles. She feels at her happiest when she is about 250 pounds.

She has been slapped down a lot in the past, when so many things have never materialized, when she has suffered all those disappointments. When something terrific comes up, she just keeps her mouth shut and says thank you. Thus, she states, she has no ego.

"I'm afraid I lose my temper quite a lot. I can't stand people who aren't on time or aren't

efficient. Incompetence makes me so mad. When I've got pressures and worries, I tend to be cross with people whom I shouldn't be cross with. Really, I don't like rows. It goes back to my youth, because my father's great motto was, 'Never let the sun go down when you're under.'"

She then talks enthusiastically about her passion for flowers, books, the summer months, and cooking. She is impulsive, extravagant to a fault and would spend her last penny on antiques if her financial advisers had not taken the precaution to look after the money and allocate her simply a "pin money" account.

"Do you know my problem?" asks Rita Hunter. "It's popping out to the supermarket to buy a can of beans and coming back with an antique table worth £100 [about \$240]!"

"I want us all, John and Mairwyn [her seven-year-old daughter], to have a nice life and a nice home. I think we've scrubbed along for a long time, and now we deserve somewhere nice to live. That's what I fight for — for us, really — not for fame and fortune, but just for us to have a nice place to live. Have another slice of gâteau." She has conquered me, I think.



Rita Hunter

## Rock star stars as pop star

By David Sterritt

"Stardust" tries to be "the definitive, fictionalized film on the creation, rise, and fall" of a pop superstar. It starts out with high hopes, plenty of energy, and a refreshing lack of illusions.

It winds up a strutting, strumming, strung-out groupie of a movie — half in love with its pop-star hero, but scared of the pains and pleasures his decadent world provides. It paints an often ugly picture. It ends on a horrid vision of dope, despair, and death. Yet a throbbing, heavy-metal happiness rumbles faintly beneath it. Even as it bitterly condemns the worst excesses of the mod music world, it never forgets the electric exhilaration that leaps through the music itself.

Rockstar David Essex stars as Jim MacLaine, young and handsome leader of the Stray Cats. As a musician, Essex is not one of my "fave

rares," — some of his work, such as the huge hit "Rock On," strikes me as dreadfully overwrought. On screen, however, he has a way with himself. It's a heavy-lidded, non-actorish way, but it works well with the heavy-lidded hero of "Stardust" who starts out with a small-town band, becomes the biggest singer

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ever, switches to the reclusive life in a Spanish castle, and ends up dying on live TV during an LSD-fueled comeback attempt (in the harsh, and most relevant, anti-aid scene I've ever witnessed).

Keith Moon, real-life drummer for the Who, stays modestly in the background as a Ringo-like drummer for the Stray Cats. Adam Keith, rock idol of the '60s and '70s, to his fans, is sturdy as the hip but realistic manager. Marty

Wilde, another rocker from the past, puts in an appearance. Larry Hagman, who is so memorable in the current "Harry and Tonto," plays a materialistic music executive.

"Stardust" was written and produced by the same team who made "That'll Be the Day," another youth epic featuring Essex as Jim MacLaine. But the director this time is one Michael Apted, a promising talent with a good eye for moody detail.

Since this portrait of a pop star takes place during the mid-1960s, a very good few years for rock 'n' roll, you'll hear some classic pop sounds in the background. Essex and company also offer some new material, always palatable, in the ever-pleasant '60s-pop mold. There's lots to enjoy during the hour or so that shows the Stray Cats riding high — before the message turns dark and warning, and that coveted "stardust" turns to deadly fallout.

## 'The Other Half of the Sky': Shirley MacLaine's visit to China

By David Sterritt

Shirley MacLaine has long been noted both as an actress and a person of outspoken political convictions. In the spring of 1973, the People's Republic of China invited her to visit that country, and to bring with her a delegation of American women — not celebrities or other famous folk, but ordinary citizens whom the Chinese could get to know and understand. Miss MacLaine complied, and threw into the bargain a four-woman film crew to record the odyssey from start to finish.

The pictures and the film are now available in book form. Directed by Claudia Weill and Miss MacLaine, it packs a multiple wallop — factual knowledge about China, emotional insights into the Chinese people and their American guests, and a moving new view of female experience as felt by women under both halves of the sky.

The key to the film is contained in its title, which refers to an official Chinese slogan exhorting all people to strive for equal rights so that women can hold up "their half of the sky." Since that phrase also connotes the great geographical gulf separating China and the United States, it appropriately expresses the movie's double theme — that Easterners and Westerners are not so different after all, and that women everywhere can find grounds for solidarity if only they look hard enough.

The film exposes and explores many apparent social inequalities within the Chinese sys-

tem, to be sure — especially during Miss MacLaine's sharp questioning of her hosts (wondering, for example, what becomes of an "individualistic" artist in a "people's" republic). But the emphasis is on human similarities, not governmental differences. The most memorable scenes are those of laughter

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and dancing and children — and, in a strange but striking episode, childbirth. Miss MacLaine and Miss Weill have chosen beautiful women to accompany them on their journey.

You can accomplish just so much in a 74-minute documentary, but the MacLaine contingent has done wonders with its limited resources. Quick but warm portraits emerge showing each member of the traveling party, which included a politically conservative clerical worker, a black civil rights activist, a 12-year-old student, a clinical psychologist, a Navajo social worker, a sociologist from Puerto Rico, and a homemaker. Equally concise images capture Chinese people and places, including Madame Chou En-lai (who greeted the group), schools, homes and the Great Wall. The time span is three months, highlighted by May Day in Peking.

"The Other Half of the Sky" is a rough-and-ready document, filmed on the hoof during a lengthy and active tour. But it has a mighty lot to say, and says it with sincerity, humor, and uncommon charm.

## Barbra Streisand in 'Funny Lady'

By David Sterritt

There's scarcely one exec in all Hollywood who would question the wisdom of "more of a good thing." That's where movies like Funny Lady come from. Only "more of a good thing" is not necessarily so good.

The original "Funny Girl" was a good thing. Not a great thing, but it had its merits. It was colorful, flashy, sassy, and overflowing with opportunities for Barbra Streisand to do what she does best — cute comedy and garrulous, straight-out song-beltin'. La Streisand, as some fans call her, duly won an Oscar for her very first movie role.

Now seven years and several Streisand epics later, Columbia Pictures has graced us with an old-fashioned, unabashed sequel. The result is a movie that is only the funniest of the original. The preposterously suave Nick Ashford ( Omar Sharif ) takes a back seat to sassy, klutzy, preposterously unsuave Billy Rose ( James Caan ).

The resulting rip-roaring romance should have lent "Lady" an easy warmth and style. The Billy Rose character is a natural for low-down, good-natured, laughmaking, and Caan makes him more likable than Sharif's moony Nicky (if not lovable).

Trouble is, the "Funny Lady" filmmakers weren't satisfied to churn out a swell old musical with lotsa sight gags and a few neat tunes. They turned their lady bubble into an over-sized balloon of a movie, pumping it full of hot air and overblown sentiment until it seems fit to burst. That it stays afloat at all — hovering over our heads like a wounded dirigible — is a tribute to its stars, and to the residue of nostalgia that makes us move and sit up and take notice every time an anguished

art-deco bauble bounces across the screen.

Yes, folks, it's a disappointment. Along the winding way. The opening scene — oozing with the queasy dated Streisand handles so well — is break and hilarious. One of the most striking settings years supports our heroine as she goes through "I Found A Million Dollar Baby In A Five and Ten Cent Store." Sundry other Billy Rose originals wait through the score. Not to mention an amusing Esther Williams-Betty Berkeley takeoff, a bolsterous opening-night disaster scene, and a few good jokes.

Still, the let-downs dominate this "Funny Girl Meets the Depression" set in the 1930s. Sharif's acting is stiffer than ever; even ready McDowell seems less interested (and interesting) than usual. And it all goes on for nearly 2 1/2 hours. Director Herbert Ross is an old "Funny" hand, having staged the

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original "Gigi" numbers for director William Wyler (and collaborated with Streisand on the loud, wretched "The Owl and the Pussycat"). But he has only dredged up enough worthwhile bits for half that marathon length.

The costumes and scenery are big and sometimes beautiful (the star's dress on the red carpet is a masterpiece). But the film is a tedious, tedious influence on us all, but beneath the glitter there's no gold, just the dull glint of box-office bucks. With "Funny Lady," the profitable "Funny Girl" is up to its eyes in some future. "Funny Lady" is not looking forward to it.

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# French/German

## Europe concerned over Portugal's future

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

If continuing Communist gains in Portugal are not stopped by the dogged resistance of the country's moderates, Moscow will have succeeded for the first time in outflanking NATO in Europe. And the outflanking will have been done at the point of the European mainland closest to the United States, which guards the northern approach to the Strait of Gibraltar.

In Western Europe, the fallout is likely to be immediate on:

1. Governments — of NATO members and of Spain.
2. Noncommunist parties.
3. Communist parties.

In European NATO countries, as in the U.S., the question will arise of whether a Portugal in which pro-Moscow Communists are in control of the government can be allowed to

stay in the alliance, sharing in its secrets and its defense planning.

Portuguese Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, whose party's position has been strengthened in the new Cabinet, has said he does not intend to press for Portugal's withdrawal from NATO for the time being. But NATO governments are likely to be less exercised by Portugal's own willingness to be within or without the alliance than by the shift within the Portuguese Government in the direction of client status with the Soviet Union.

Further down the road is the possible effect of such a gain for Moscow on weak or exposed European NATO governments. They might think the more prudent course therefore would be to band together rather than resist Soviet pressure. On the other hand, if Soviet pressure (or Communist heavy-handedness in Portugal) becomes too crude, it could bolster the Western European will to resist — as Communist crudity in Czechoslovakia did in 1948.

Spain, sharing the Iberian peninsula with

Portugal but not a NATO member, is the most worried so far about the turn of events in Portugal. The Franco regime clearly wonders whether the revolutionary tide might not spread across the frontier, and extremist supporters of the regime are probably wondering whether armed Spanish intervention might not one day be justified.

Noncommunist parties in Western Europe — particularly those in France and Italy where the Communists have had some success in persuading others of their possible democratic respectability — are having their old fears revived by the steamroller approach of the radical Left in Portugal.

The regime in Portugal has outlived all parties from the Christian Democrats rightward and has used ugly methods in dealing with parties of the center. As a result noncommunist parties elsewhere are having second thoughts about the possibility of cooperation or coalition with the Communists. (In Italy, for example, Christian Democrat

observers walked out of the recent Communist Party congress.)

The Western European Communist Parties themselves are for the most part in a cleft stick over Communist successes in Portugal. Emotionally they cannot be other than encouraged by the gains of Mr. Cunhal and his comrades — all the more so, since public opinion polls indicated the Portuguese Communists enjoy no more than 10 to 15 percent of the electorate as a whole. But tactically they are almost certainly wondering whether Mr. Cunhal's increased power in Portugal will not scare away the noncommunist support in their own countries which they have labored so long to win.

In all this somewhere, the more optimistic observers in Western Europe see ground for their correct assertion that all is not yet lost to Portugal for parliamentary democracy. But it is touch and go — and it remains to be seen just what the rest of Western Europe will do if Portugal is pulled irrevocably, as was Czechoslovakia in 1948, into Moscow's bag.

## Die Absichten Portugals beunruhigen Europa

Von Geoffrey Godsell  
Übersetzer des Christian Science Monitors

Wenn dem zunehmenden Einfluss der Kommunisten in Portugal nicht durch den hartnäckigen Widerstand der gemäßigten Kräfte Einhalt geboten wird, wird es Moskau zum ersten Mal gelungen sein, der NATO in Europa in die Flanke zu fallen — und dies an der den Vereinigten Staaten am nächsten gelegenen Stelle auf dem europäischen Festland, die die nördliche Einfahrt in die Straße von Gibraltar kontrolliert.

In Westeuropa wird dies wahrscheinlich sofort seinen Niederschlag finden in

1. den Regierungen der NATO-Staaten und Spaniens;
2. den nichtkommunistischen Parteien;
3. den kommunistischen Parteien.

In den europäischen NATO-Ländern und in den USA wird man sich fragen, ob ein Portugal, in dem die Kommunisten die Regierung in der Hand haben, weiterhin Bündnismitglied bleiben und Einblick in militärische Geheimnisse und die Verteidigungsplanung haben darf.

Alvaro Cunhal, der Führer der portu-

tugiesischen kommunistischen Partei, deren Position sich im neuen Kabinett gefestigt hat, erklärte, daß er bis auf weiteres nicht beabsichtige, Portugal zum Austritt aus der NATO zu drängen. Doch die NATO-Regierungen werden sich weniger Sorgen darüber machen, ob Portugal selbst Bündnismitglied bleiben möchte oder nicht, als über den zunehmenden Trend in der portugiesischen Regierung, sich zum Vasallen der Sowjetunion zu machen.

Dann ist da noch die mögliche Auswirkung, die ein solcher Gewinn Moskau auf schwache und exponierte NATO-Regierungen haben kann. Sie mögen auf den Gedanken kommen, daß es künftig klüger sei, dem sowjetischen Druck nachzugeben, anstatt ihm zu widerstehen. Andererseits könnte der sowjetische Druck (oder die harte Linie, die die Kommunisten in Portugal verfolgen), wenn er allzu ungeschminkt wird, den Willen der Westeuropäer zum Widerstand vergrößern — wie dies 1948 angesichts des harten Vorgehens der Kommunisten in der Tschechoslowakei der Fall war.

Spanien, das die Iberische Halbinsel mit Portugal teilt, aber nicht Mitglied

der NATO ist, ist bisher am meisten beunruhigt über die Wendung, die die Ereignisse in Portugal genommen haben. Das Franco-Regime fragt sich eindeutig, ob die revolutionäre Flut aus Spanien übergreifen könnte, und extremistische Anhänger des Regimes überlegen wahrscheinlich, ob nicht eines Tages eine bewaffnete spanische Intervention gerechtfertigt sein könnte.

Das „Dampfwalzen“-Vorgehen der radikalen Linken in Portugal hat dazu geführt, daß in den nichtkommunistischen Parteien Westeuropas — insbesondere in Frankreich und Italien, wo es den Kommunisten bis zu einem gewissen Grade gelungen ist, andere von ihrer Respektabilität als Demokraten zu überzeugen — die alten Befürchtungen wieder aufleben.

Das Regime in Portugal hat alle Rechtsparteien, bei den Christlichen Demokraten angefangen, verboten und sich beim Umgang mit den Zentrumsparteien schmutziger Methoden bedient. Infolgedessen überlegen es sich die nichtkommunistischen Parteien anderswo noch einmal, ob sie mit den Kommunisten zusammenarbeiten oder eine Koalition eingehen sollten. (In Italien

z. B. verließen vor kurzem die Beobachter der Christdemokraten den Kongreß der kommunistischen Partei.)

Die westeuropäischen kommunistischen Parteien sind selber größtenteils sehr betreten über die Erfolge der Kommunisten in Portugal. Gefühlsmäßig sind sie durch die Gewinne Cunhals und seiner Genossen ermuntert — und das um so mehr, als die öffentlichen Meinungsumfragen andeuten, daß sie nicht mehr als 10 bis 15 Prozent der Wähler auf ihrer Seite haben. Faktisch gesehen, fragen sie sich jedoch höchstwahrscheinlich, ob Cunhals zunehmende Macht in Portugal sie nicht die Unterstützung durch die Nichtkommunisten in ihrem eigenen Land kosten wird, um die sie sich so lange bemüht haben.

Aus all dem ziehen die optimistischen Beobachter in Westeuropa den Schluß, daß sie recht haben, wenn sie meinen, die parlamentarische Demokratie in Portugal sei noch nicht ganz verloren. Sie steht aber auf des Messers Schneide — und es bleibt abzuwarten, was das übrige Westeuropa tun wird, falls Portugal, wie 1948 die Tschechoslowakei, unwiderruflich in das Moskau gezogen wird.

## Intentions portugaises : soucis pour l'Europe

par Geoffrey Godsell  
Chef du service étranger  
du Christian Science Monitor

Si la résistance acharnée des modérés au Portugal ne parvient pas à enrayer les progrès constants des communistes, Moscou aura pour la première fois réussi à déborder l'Otan vers l'Europe.

En Europe occidentale, les retombées immédiates sont susceptibles d'affecter :

1. Les gouvernements — des membres de l'Otan et de l'Espagne.
2. Les partis non communistes.
3. Les partis communistes.

La question qui va se poser à présent, aussi bien pour les nations européennes de l'Otan que pour les Etats-Unis, est de savoir si l'on va permettre à un Portugal gouverné par des communistes d'obéissance moscovite de demeurer membre de cette organisation et d'en connaître les secrets et les plans de défense.

Le leader communiste portugais, Alvaro Cunhal, dont le parti s'est singu-

lièrement renforcé au sein du nouveau cabinet ministériel, a déclaré qu'il n'avait pas l'intention d'exiger du Portugal, à l'heure actuelle, son retrait de l'Otan. Mais les gouvernements des membres de l'Otan se mettront vraisemblablement moins en souci du choix que fera le Portugal concernant son adhésion à l'alliance ou non que de la question de son comportement.

On trouve aussi, à plus longue échéance, l'effet possible de pareilles victoires de Moscou sur les gouvernements faibles ou vulnérables de certaines nations européennes membres de l'Otan. Peut-être ces pays vont-ils juger plus prudent d'adopter à l'avenir une voie plus conciliante et moins résistante à la pression soviétique. Et, par ailleurs, si cette pression (ou la main lourde du communisme au Portugal) s'avérât par trop dure, elle pourrait encourager l'Europe occidentale à résister, tout comme le provoqua la violence communiste de 1948 en Tchécoslovaquie.

A ce jour c'est l'Espagne, l'autre nation de la péninsule ibérique, mais qui n'est pas membre de l'Otan, qui est certainement la plus préoccupée de la tournure des événements au Portugal.

Le régime franquiste se pose assurément la question de savoir si la vague révolutionnaire ne va pas peut-être s'étendre et déborder ses propres frontières, et les partisans extrémistes du régime sont probablement en train de se demander si une intervention armée de l'Espagne ne trouverait pas un jour sa justification.

Les partis communistes de l'Europe occidentale, eux-mêmes, considèrent pour la plupart que les succès des communistes au Portugal les placent devant un dilemme. Du point de vue émotionnel les progrès de M. Cunhal et de ses camarades ne peuvent que les encourager et ce, d'autant plus que l'Union soviétique n'avait promis que 10 à 15 pour cent de communistes pour tout l'ensemble du service.

Du point de vue tactique, cependant, les partis communistes de l'Europe occidentale se demandent presque certainement si les pouvoirs accrus de M. Cunhal au Portugal ne vont pas faire fuir le soutien non communiste qu'ils avaient obtenu dans leur propre pays, après y avoir travaillé si longtemps. Au milieu de tout cela les observateurs de l'Europe occidentale les optimistes découvrent qu'il est peut-être déraisonnable de croire qu'il est possible de déclarer que tout n'est pas perdu pour la démocratie portugaise, tout en maintenant au Portugal, mais cela, peut-être, à un prix et la question demeure : que va faire le reste de l'Europe occidentale si, comme ce fut le cas de la Tchécoslovaquie en 1948, Moscou en finit définitivement le Portugal dans son sac ?

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## Etre bon, c'est être heureux

Etre sincèrement bon, ce n'est pas seulement être heureux, mais c'est contribuer au bien commun, au bien-être de chacun.

Il y a bien entendu de la tristesse dans le monde individuel qui constitue l'existence humaine de chacun de nous — il serait peu réaliste de prétendre que quiconque puisse y échapper totalement. Même Christ Jésus, cet homme d'une bonté parfaite, a versé à certains moments des larmes amères. Il dit : « En vérité, en vérité, je vous le dis, vous pleurez et vous vous lamenterez... vous serez dans la tristesse. » Mais il a bien entendu expliqué cette déclaration et la manière dont il l'a fait révèle l'essence du christianisme et, également à l'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne, l'essence de la Science Chrétienne. Jésus dit : « Vous êtes maintenant dans la tristesse ; mais je vous révélerai, et votre cœur se réjouira, et nul ne vous ravira votre joie. »

Ces paroles comportent une leçon claire et évidente et elles ont assurément réconforté ceux qui entendent Jésus les prononcer et nous réconfortent de même aujourd'hui ; et cette leçon consiste en ceci : même si nous sommes malheureux, tristes ou accablés actuellement, nous espérons que demain ou prochainement les choses seront différentes ou meilleures. Mais il y a plus. Le christianisme ne se fonde pas sur le confort humain ou sur l'optimisme seulement, mais sur l'être spirituel.

Jésus a discerné notre identité spirituelle et réelle — la bonté spirituelle de notre être qui se varie selon la scène humaine, la perfection insatiable de l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne écrit à propos de la bonté : « La bonté est la Science de l'homme parfait, qui est l'homme mortel-pécheur appaissant aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de

l'homme guérissait les malades. » L'essence du christianisme, l'essence de la Science Chrétienne, est la recherche et la découverte de Dieu, le bien qui n'est pas de ce monde — le bien qui n'est pas ici aujourd'hui et absent demain, ou absent aujourd'hui et présent demain. C'est une activité qui consiste à voir spirituellement plutôt que matériellement, à voir au-delà du mortel jusqu'à l'homme spirituel et parfait que Dieu a créé.

Ce qui est authentiquement et spirituellement bon est d'une portée universelle. Au sens le plus haut, la bonté personnelle n'existe pas — une bonté qui serait limitée à l'un ou l'autre être humain ou qui se définirait en tant que caractère humainitaire. Jésus refusa de se laisser dépeindre comme humainement bon — et cela apparemment d'une manière plutôt véhémente. Il dit : « Pourquoi m'appelles-tu bon ? Il n'y a de bon que Dieu seul. »

Bien entendu chacun de nous dans son être réel est une expression individuelle de la bonté de Dieu, et c'est dans cette individualisation que nous trouvons le bonheur. Mais ce bonheur, bien qu'il s'exprime individuellement, n'est pas pour autant autre chose que la bonté de Dieu ; il revêt donc une portée universelle. En conséquence, le bien divin que nous réfléchissons peut faire beaucoup pour nous reconforter nous-mêmes et en même temps pour apporter aux autres un aperçu de la sollicitude et de l'amour divine toujours présents.

1 Jean 16:20, 22 ; \* Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 476 ; \* Luc 18:19.

\* Christian Science : prononcer "krîstîen" seulement.

La traduction française du livre d'origine de la Science Chrétienne, de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec le texte original en anglais. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

## Gut und glücklich

Wirklich gut zu sein bedeutet nicht nur, glücklich zu sein, sondern auch zum Guten der Allgemeinheit, zum Wohlergehen eines jeden beizutragen.

Natürlich gibt es Trübsal in unserer individuellen menschlichen Erfahrung — es wäre unrealistisch, zu behaupten, daß wir sie völlig vermeiden können. Selbst Christus Jesus, jener Mensch von vollendeter Güte, weinte mitunter bittere Tränen. Und er sagte zu uns: „Wahrlich, wahrlich ich sage euch: Ihr werdet weinen und heulen... ihr werdet traurig sein.“ Doch er erklärte natürlich seinen Ausspruch näher, und die Art und Weise, wie er dies tat, legt den Kern des Christentums dar — und für den Christen das Wesen der christlichen Wissenschaft. Jesus sagte: „Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit; aber ich will euch wiedersehen, und euer Herz soll sich freuen, und euer Freude soll niemand von euch nehmen.“

In diesen Worten, die gewiß den Menschen Trost brachten, als sie sie direkt von den Lippen Jesu vernahmen, und die uns heute sicherlich ebensoviel Trost bringen, ist folgende buchstäbliche und offensichtliche Lehre enthalten: Selbst wenn wir uns im Augenblick unglücklich, bedrückt oder traurig fühlen, werden sich, so hoffen wir, morgen oder in naher Zukunft die Dinge ändern und zum Besseren wenden. Doch es bedeutet weit mehr als nur dies. Das Christentum beruht nicht auf der Grundlage menschlicher Zufriedenheit oder auf sicherem Optimismus, sondern auf dem geistigen Sein.

Jesus nahm unsere wirkliche, geistige Identität wahr — das geistig Gute, das unser Sein ausmacht und nicht mit dem Wandel der menschlichen Situation kommt und geht — die unveränderliche Vollkommenheit des zu Gottes Ebenbild erschaffenen Menschen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt folgendes über unseren Wegweiser: „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erehnen, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche

Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken.“ Im Christentum und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geht es darum, Gott zu suchen und zu finden, das Gute, das nicht von dieser Welt ist — das Gute, das nicht heute hier und morgen dahin oder heute dahin und morgen hier ist. Es geht darum, sich zu üben, geistig anstatt materiell zu sehen, über den sterblichen Menschen hinaus auf den von Gott geschaffenen geistigen und vollkommenen Menschen zu sehen.

Was wirklich gut oder geistig gut ist, ist in seiner Reichweite universal. Im höchsten Sinne gibt es nicht so etwas wie persönliche Güte — Güte, die auf den einen oder anderen Menschen begrenzt oder durch unser Menschsein bestimmt ist. Jesus sträubte sich dagegen — und wie es scheint, recht energisch —, daß man ihn als menschlich gut bezeichnete. „Was heißest du mich gut?“ sagte er. „Niemand ist gut als Gott allein.“

Natürlich ist jeder von uns in seinem wahren Sein ein individueller Ausdruck der Güte Gottes. Und in dieser Individualisierung finden wir unser Glück. Doch es ist immer noch Gottes Güte, wenn sie auch individuell zum Ausdruck gebracht wird; und daher ist sie in ihrer Reichweite universal. Infolgedessen kann unsere Widerspiegelung des göttlich Guten wesentlich dazu beitragen, uns selbst zu trösten und zugleich anderen einen Schimmer von der immer gegenwärtigen Liebe und Fürsorge Gottes zu vermitteln.

\* Johannes 16:20, 22 ; \* Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 476 ; \* Lukas 18:19.

\* Christian Science: spricht "krîstîen" aus.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite angeschlossen. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



Young People Walk along the rue La Boétie on a warm spring day

By: H. Norman Matheny, Staff Photographer





"Dancing Sailors, Brittany" 1930: By Christopher Wood

Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London

Christopher Wood might reasonably be called the Constable of the 20th Century. Like all good artists he got a shock of joy out of the reality of what he saw. It came upon him with a vivid intensity, absorbing his whole nature, and through that strange miracle which is art, directly symbolized the most significant realities of things represented. As with Constable, he arrived at this after constant study of nature itself. Art has come to be a miracle, something innate in human beings though stifled by the pressure of civilization.

Kil Wood, in his good moments, allowed no stifling of his sweeping, joyous contact with visual reality and his work is supremely rational. He painted in order to put down, in his enthusiasm, the thing he saw, an expression springing directly from his need to say "I love this" and not from any motive of boasting a technical dexterity. It was natural

to him to paint, taking to it, as to all he did, with a simple directness. To paint a picture, to eat a dinner, to talk with a friend, to do a thousand other things was but to live — and he lived more dangerously than most.

His vast interest in his subject makes us interested too. His paintings retain a sense of wonder which is at the root of all art. This excited and exciting vigor clamored for expression, making him impatient of detail in his anxiety to grasp the intensity of the whole before it fled him or he it. He couldn't state his feelings in a fumbling, inadequate manner, it was too exciting for that, and carried all before it. A warmth of humanity nourished his vision and he invites us to share this warmth. A bunch of flowers is a

bunch of flowers, smell it! A street is a street, walk up it!

In a letter describing some part of Italy, he broke off with "What a country, too poetical to be described by an Englishman although we are the greatest poets in Europe and feel things in our own northern way more than Italians, but dare not say." Christopher Wood dared more than most, he painted without hesitation or embarrassment, straight from the heart, and like Gainsborough and the early Constable, his pictures have that special English quality which makes of a painting the spiritual realization, profoundly significant, of homely things.

His problem was to create a parallel to

visual facts and not an imitation; his subjects only excited his fancy by their pictorial significance. He loved trees, boats and the sea, and at once saw them as paintings. He had the power of interpretation in a high degree and an extraordinary perception of relevant matter. With his simple relationship to his medium, the actual statement follows almost automatically the trained instinct. By his simplifications nothing is lost, everything is gained, and by his remarkable sense of balance gives authority to his simplest statements.

A talking brush Kil Wood had — and which is alive from corner to corner of canvas — free, but not showy or self-indulgent, visualizes statements, clear, vigorous, human, which touch that very English sense of Shakespeare.

H.E.B.

## A shock of joy

## Trying anything once

Somebody said you should try everything once. With the exception of persons and folk dancing, being unadventurous by nature, preferring to jog along the rutted path rather than explore fresh woods and pastures new, I can think of a million other things I would rather not try once. One of the blurtous ones, of course, is jumping out of a window, another is going down Niagara Falls in a barrel; but these evident tests of stamper are not quite what I mean. It is the lesser trials, the smaller experiments that fail so dishonorably to attract me, and I am constantly being saddened by my cowardly heart.

I can forgive myself, perhaps, for not wanting to try, even once, to be a stewardess on a ferry plying the Irish Sea; I can plead a

lack of imagination or indeed anything else to excuse my conditionally untried. But I do not know of earth why I should not try, just once, to see language and landscape and people. There is no reason why I should not try to catch a bright electric blue, red, or light to catch in a lantern and moonshine, or, indeed, set off to catch a star.

The universe is so bursting with things I have not tried to do, not even once, that I think of them my lack of enterprise appalls me. It is true that everything I do somehow have done for the first time in doing a glass of milk, pulled on a glove, smiled, driven a car, patted a dog, played a piano, and so forth and so on — but all these "firsts"

are so many times they are now a part of my ultraconservative self.

My shame shadows me as I go my headlong way, as I watch dashing people swimming, questing, sampling, having "a look" at this and "a go" at that, careless of what the consequences may be; rash, reckless individuals who always say yes, why not? I should like to thank you, I'm on my way.

After tumbling through my quiet days I make little resolutions to become adventurous, but in my heart I know I shall not try, even once, to be a stewardess on a ferry, nor, which is worse, to be a more disappointing daredevil than I am.

Virginia Graham

## Running away

There are mornings in the city when there is a soft feeling of dampness in the air from the river; when I can't see the river, but I know the boats are there, passing; the water steaming, cold beneath the hot morning sun.

People see me hurrying along to work, not knowing that I have hitched a ride on a freighter and have sailed off into the mist.

Lucille DeVew

## How best not to get around London

The epitome in flattery a visitor to a city can achieve is to be asked by a stranger to be put on the proper pathway to his destination. During the reign of George VI, when London was now to me, I took pleasure in assisting Englishmen from the provinces to find their bearings in what that municipal connoisseur Boedeker called "the greatest city in the modern world."

Like a birthday child who found London among his toys, I was anxious to show off this bright new trinket. And I did so with all the confidence of a knowledgeable native, pointing businessman and tripper alike toward Lord's Cricket Ground, Long Acre, Little Venice and the zoological gardens in Regent's Park.

Locations of Underground stations, Lyons Corner Houses and memorials to equestrian generals and frocked officers with medals pinned from my mouth with a surety that brooked no doubt. Quite often I embellished my instructions with noteworthy shrines the pilgrim would pass along his way.

Did I, I now wonder, ever confuse Stanhope Terrace with Stanhope Gate, or Stanhope Gardens, or Stanhope Place? Did I dispatch that young German couple I encountered in Half Moon Street, Mayfair, to Hyde Park Gate instead of Hyde Park Crescent? Once I would have answered with an unqualified "no." Now I am less certain, for the price one sometimes pays for flattery is in straying across the poorly marked frontier into the province of pride.

My doubt was born on a radiant October morning as I guided my daughters about the precincts of Charing Cross, on their first visit to London. The leaves of the plane trees in Victoria Embankment Gardens were wearing their golden Sunday finery. We were on the site of Hungerford Stairs. Here the boy, Charles Dickens, had labored twelve hours a day in a blacking warehouse for a weekly wage of six shillings.

We had discussed the divers accomplishments of "the first civilized American," Benjamin Franklin, as we stood before No. 36 Craven St., WC2, his principal London address two hundred years ago. The trains outward bound from Charing Cross Station screamed above our heads like disgruntled Thames gulls.

As we walked on Georgian cobbles toward Villiers Street to the chambers where Rudyard Kipling kept house, I began to teach the girls a bit of late Victorian verse that ran:

The terminus of Charing Cross  
Is haunted when it rains.  
By Nymphs, who there a shelter seek  
And wait for mythic trains.

The morning was to be devoted to a history lesson which, I hoped, would more than satisfy a school principal back home in

Pennsylvania, at whose dispensation the girls were traveling abroad during term. But our progress was impeded by a diminutive Irishman of spritely gait, wearing knickers. Puffing pell-mell out of Charing Cross Underground station into the sharp sunlight reflected off a silvery Thames, he nearly knocked us into the street. My daughters made haste to retrieve his portmanteau, papered over in a rainbow of stickers publicizing the scenic wonder of Killarney and Galway.

"Thank ye, me darlins," he told the girls, and then, blinking, focused his attention on me.

"Me dear boy," he began, which set my younger daughter to giggles. "Twas such a rough crossing. Not one wink all the way to Liverpool, 'twas the sea swell. But never will I set one foot into a flying machine!"

His recital of weather conditions on the Irish Sea seemed to calm him. "Me dear boy," he began again, "Is this not the Charing Cross Station?"

I said it was not. It was Charing Cross Station, where did he wish to go?

"Sevenoaks," he responded.

"In that case you'll want Charing Cross main line, just up the road. Come along, we'll show you the way."

We set off up Villiers Street toward the side entrance of the station. "The booking hall's just on the right. There's a Sevenoaks train nearly every hour."

The little man hesitated on the threshold of the concourse, shaking his head dubiously. "They said the Charing Cross Station."

"This is Charing Cross."

"But where was I then?"

"Charing Cross Underground. You came through from Euston on the Northern Line."

"Me dear boy, 'twas the sea swell. Most done me in. Not a closed eye all the way from Dublin."

I pointed him in the direction of the British Rail ticket seller behind the till. Finally, the barrier and waved him on to the right.

Clearly my youngest daughter was much impressed by the morning's expedition. "You know a lot about London, don't you, Daddy?"

While I was deciding how best to answer this, honestly and modestly, my oldest daughter said:

"Me dear boy, suppose that chappie 'u just set off on the Dover train had in mind Sevenoaks, London, SEA, and 'not Sevenoaks, County Kent?"

When one has a daughter whose book of knowledge of London and the English Home Counties surpasses one's own practical knowledge, it is time to give serious consideration to resigning one's amateur guideship post.

Richard Köppler Brunner

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Good is happy

To be genuinely good is not only to be happy but to add to the common good, to the well-being of everyone.

Of course there is unhappiness in our individual worlds of human experience — it would be unrealistic to claim that any of us can completely avoid it. Even that man of consummate goodness, Christ Jesus, at times wept bitter tears. And he said to the rest of us, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, That ye shall weep and lament . . . ye shall be sorrowful." But he qualified it, of course, and the way he qualified it uncovers the essence of Christianity — and, to the student of Christian Science, the essence of Christianity, too. Jesus said, "Ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you."

There is a literal and obvious lesson in these words that certainly carried comfort to those who heard Jesus speak them and that as certainly carry equal comfort to us today: It is that even if one is unhappy or burdened or sad now, hopefully tomorrow or soon things will be different and better. But there is more to it than that. Christianity was not built on the foundation of human comfort or of mere optimism but of spiritual being.

Jesus perceived our real, spiritual identity — the spiritual goodness of our being that does not come and go with changes on the human scene, the unalterable perfection of man in God's likeness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes of the Way-shower: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." The essence of Christianity, the essence of Christian Science, is the search for and the finding of God, the good that is not of the world — good that is not here today and gone tomorrow, or gone today and here tomorrow. It is the practice of seeing spiritually rather than materially, seeing beyond the mortal to the spiritual and perfect man of God's creating.

What is genuinely or spiritually good is universal in its scope. In the highest sense, there is no such state as personal goodness — goodness confined to one or another human being, or defined by one's humanness. Jesus resisted the characterization of himself as humanly good — rather vehemently, it would seem. "Why callest thou me good?" he said. "There is none good but one, that is, God."

Of course, each one of us in his true being is an individual expression of God's goodness, and we find happiness in that individualization. But though individually expressed, it is still God's goodness, universal in its scope. Consequently we cannot limit it, but our reflection of this divine good can go far in comforting ourselves and at the same time we can share with others a glimpse of God's ever-present love and care.

\*John 18:20, 22; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 478-477; †Matthew 19:17.

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

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## DAILY BIBLE VERSE

What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.

Mark 11:24

## Summer snow

The gifts of copiness, whiteness, in this high valley.

What a sight to see, to see the snow to catch the falling flakes and masquerade as apple trees.

The swirling dance of wind and silver the moment turned to winter rhythm and winter thoughts now in the solstice heat of the year. With a doleful tender gaze to the slanting pattern of a new-born lawn not yet risen on shaky legs to nudge its mother.

The blown burst of crystal seedling the green season of dandelions seed roaches martins.

The hurry gone like a dove into dove-pale sky.

Richard Köppler Brunner



# OPINION AND

Melvin Maddocks

## The American: Does he exist?

By Melvin Maddocks  
"What is an American?" This poser was first raised by St. Jean de Crevecoeur in "Letters from an American Farmer," a series that sold like hot buttered scones in the London of 1782. After almost 200 years the slightly adolescent identity-grope question still gets asked, producing a full gamut of emotions from wide-eyed wonder among the natives to muttering exasperation among non-Americans, who are likely to add that other unanswerable question: *What will he do next?*

The most enlightening and, happily, the most entertaining clues are often provided by those flamboyant egos (very American!) who have turned candor into a kind of strut: boasting and confessing with equal exuberance, then standing back and laughing and crying at themselves.

Their own best audience.  
Walt Whitman, for instance, brought spokespersonship — the merging of personal and national self-proclamation — to the level of art, and no serious American-

watcher should fail to read "Leaves of Grass" in the Bicentennial year. As for 1975, the question "what is an American?" seems destined to be asked on the pop-art level.

In two words, Andy Warhol.  
In September "The Philosophy of Andy Warhol" (by Andy Warhol) will be published, and an excerpt in New York magazine promises that it will be a splendid performance, rich in narcissism and self-publicity but also full of shrewd observation of the scene — functioning nicely in that no man's land between social history and put-on.

Norman Mailer has practically made a career of asking: "What is an American?" Aggressively, almost like a dogmatist responding to his own catechism, he has phrased answers in terms of astronauts and Muhammad Ali, Pentagon marchers and Republicans in convention — as well, of course, as himself. Warhol is more indirect. His style of exhibitionism takes the form of exaggerated modesty. He is self-deprecating to a point of egotism that self-congratulation could never reach. He has the marvelously innocent arrogance of the saint who says: "Life is vanity, and I am nothing. And you better believe it, because this is me saying so."

Here is a sampling of Warhol's delightful knowing self-portrait of an American, the supersophisticated from McKeesport, Pa.:  
He loves sweets and fast-food restaurants (his dream is to found a chain called "Andy-Mats").  
Airports are his favorite places: they have his

favorite peppermint Life-Savers, his favorite loud-speaker systems, "the best views, the best perfume shops, and the best optimism." The only trouble is, he hates to fly.

Warhol, the Voice of America, likes "working better than relaxing" but he doesn't know what to do with the things work brings: "To be really rich, I believe, is to have one space. One big empty space. . . . Everything in your closet should have an expiration date on it the way milk and bread and newspapers do, and once something passes its expiration date, you should throw it out."

Along with Henry Kissinger and the American cowboy, Warhol regards himself as a "loner" — a man in communion with his intuitions. These lead him, in turn, toward forever trying to define reality. "People sometimes say that the way things happen in the movies is unreal," he writes, "but actually it's the way things happen to you in life that's unreal."

Self-contradictory and full of sweep, sputtering "we" and phrases like "the idea of America" and "really American," Warhol's testament can be coyly concealing when he is pretending to be most revelatory, capably calculating when he is acting most "I-don't-care." But he is never, never dull.

"What is an American?" The problem has hung there for 200 years, and with exquisite tact Warhol avoids solving it now. Here is one of those bouncing balls that bring out the best in players, like Warhol, who keep it in the air. To catch it is not the idea.

John Gould

## Rooster with a radio show

Everybody who has never been surveyed will want to know that it happens. I never knew anybody, and I never knew anybody who knew anybody, who had been approached by one of the public opinion pollsters, and I've always had doubts about great national policies that derive from the unknowns amongst us. We've gone along placidly through the decades, adroitly influenced into stylish opinions by nobody we are acquainted with. But the other day I was surveyed.

It didn't happen just as I expected. I thought a gentleman with an identification button and a clipboard would come to my door and he would check off Yes, No, and Undecided while I meditated my answers and did my best to give the American people the benefit of my wisdom. Instead, the thing came in the mail. It was a set of questions about Oriental affairs which I was to check off and mail back. I happen to be a dedicated non-filler-outer of all printed forms that lack a \$10,000 fine and ten years in prison, but in addition to that my only Oriental opinion is to agree with William Jennings Bryan that friction will result if we establish coaling stations in the Philippines.

Years ago in the heyday of radio, I did a morning program from the farm. The station up to the city ran a "loop" in, and every morning at seven o'clock I would push a button and devote 15 minutes to piffle, trivia, and bosh. I had a trained rooster who would stand outside my window and crow on cue, and the station would play a recording of him. The rooster was unusual, and after a while the station hired an agency to do a survey of my "listening audience." In due time, statistics appeared to prove that I was reaching 78 percent of the listening audience. I congratulated myself on this overwhelming popularity until I began to wonder what other kind of audience there might be.

Not only might be, but definitely was. The biggest audience turned out to be the non-listening audience. It seems that at seven o'clock in the morning a great many people manage to do very well without hearing a rooster crow, and that pollsters who derive statistics for radio stations ignore these dissidents artfully for reasons that are clear. Radio hardly cares to offer non-listening listeners to the advertising trade. So instead of broadcasting to 78 percent of a million people, I was reaching only 78 percent of about 2 percent of them. It



occurred to me at the time that some surveys may be rooster if the pollster first determines what the client desires to prove. This aside presumption led me to ask on the air, off and on during the next week or so, that my 78 percent would call me on the telephone or drop me a postal card telling me just when and how they had been surveyed. Nobody responded.

It wasn't long after that when our congressman urged everybody to write letters to him and send telegrams. He said, "What we need is a strong expression of public opinion to counteract the public opinion being generated by the opposition."

It wasn't long after that when our congressman urged everybody to write letters to him and send telegrams. He said, "What we need is a strong expression of public opinion to counteract the public opinion being generated by the opposition."

I am waiting to read the results of the public opinion poll about Oriental affairs. The rooster? We ate him before he got old and tough, and I had to go off the air.

August Heckscher

## What tourists do to a city

Great migrations of history — the tribes fleeing the Huns in the last days of the Roman Empire; Arabs overruning the Mediterranean world in the 7th and 8th centuries — scarcely compared with the numbers of people who in today's world annually displace themselves as tourists. What these latter are escaping, or what they are seeking, I do not now ask; but rather what they are doing to the lands and cities they descend upon. Having spent a few days recently in New Orleans, one of our most charming southern cities, rich in history, dowered with architectural genius, I am uneasy about what I have seen.

Long before there were tourists, of course, there were travelers. The traveler went alone, usually on business, and slipped unobtrusively into the life of each new place. Where many travelers passed there grew up facilities to serve them, inns and stables, docks, markets where they could replenish their stores. The heart of the town was only slightly affected, and the citizen, amid these comings and goings, lived out his days in peace. The 19th century invention of tourism brought a different emphasis. Cities began making themselves over from top to bottom; the tourist had become king, and everything was done for his pleasure.

Now think of the French Quarter of New Orleans. It stood into the first decades of the 1900s much as it had been through the centuries. It was a place of charming, small-scale buildings and narrow streets, the whole dreaming away its existence under the southern sun. But the new century brought new pressures. In the wake of wars and growing prosperity, tourism depended upon the Quarter to leave its mark in subtle changes and degradations.

Much of the French Quarter's outward form survives miraculously into the present time. The new hotels have been more or less assimilated into the scene; the expressway along the river has been deflected; Bourbon Street, although still a succession of alleys, is yet by daylight manages to present a better face. A block away Royal Street still has its antique stores and restaurants and small specialty shops. But

Square, upon which the old cathedral still probably the most enchanting square of any American city, managing to absorb without undue strain an odd assemblage of human life. The whole almost works. Almost, one is tempted to say, an accommodation with tourism has been reached.

The delicate balance, however, is soon to be put to a further test. New Orleans must advance, and the symbol of progress for the southern city is nothing less than a so-called Superdome. Superdome is an unprecedentedly large indoor stadium which after many delays and huge cost-increases is scheduled to open this summer. The people of New Orleans love Superdome. They can scarcely wait for the crowds it will bring, the conventions it will lure, the business it will generate — and course the new wave of tourists which will find shelter in new hotels and space in parking lots for their accompanying vehicles.

The problem is not unique to New Orleans, but occurs wherever tourism comes to conflict with old values and with traditional life. In Paris it occurs in the so-called redistricting, the famous student quarters in New York in Greenwich Village. Wherever the situation is allowed to deteriorate the tourists gradually withdraw. The intellectual, artistic life withers, and tourists in the end inherit an empty shell.

For each of us the question is whether we want to be a tourist, or whether we want to be a traveler. It is possible, even today, to travel. How does one do it? The individual must set out with a determination to see a city as it really exists, not one that has been constructed to meet his supposed profile. He will look for the places in which men and women actually live, perhaps peering into rooms where lamps are lit and life is prepared. He will search for men at their work, or pleasure, the artist in his studio, the scholar in the library, the citizen in their quiet festive which he can observe but not join.

Having found what he wants the tourist departs, almost on tiptoe. He has seen nothing by his visit. But very possibly he will have changed him. More than that, he will have changed the city. For the possibility of change sets him free from the tourist who never changes. Indeed he may be added to the list of those who have changed the city. For the tourist who never changes is the tourist who never changes.

Joseph C. Harsch

By Joseph C. Harsch  
There was deep disappointment in Cairo and Washington when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger broke off his latest peace efforts in the Mideast, but there was relief in Damascus, among the PLO Arabs, in Moscow — and in Jerusalem. The differences in reaction measure the differences in perception about the relative dangers of peace versus a continued state of hostility.

In Israel the feeling was dominant and almost all-pervasive that the terms Secretary Kissinger proposed would mean a condition more dangerous for Israel than no settlement of any kind. This suits Damascus which fears Egypt making a separate peace with Israel. It pleases the PLO Arabs for the same reason. It suits Moscow because Israel's rejection of the Kissinger proposals eliminates for the time being the danger (from the Moscow point of

view) of a settlement which would reduce Arab dependency on the Kremlin.

In retrospect it seems that Dr. Kissinger's effort was probably premature. He can succeed, someday, if the time comes when all of the governments and peoples concerned can perceive the dangers of peace to be less than the dangers of more war. Egypt seems to have reached this stage. But Israeli public opinion still perceives the dangers of a settlement to outweigh the dangers of no settlement.

Syrians are probably correct in suspecting that they will never get back all of their lost territories in a peace settlement, but might get them by war in the fullness of time. The Palestinians also have much reason for thinking that time is on their side and that the longer peace is deferred the better terms they will get eventually.

Paul Gore-Booth

## Britain's hidden Communists

By Paul Gore-Booth

Some years ago former Monitor correspondent William Stringer wrote an article "The Communist Iceberg in Britain." If ever there is an ideological iceberg in Britain, the pragmatic British are prone to keep their eye firmly on the visible tip and to carry on as if the iceberg were not there.

In many ways this calm disregard can be a strength. People do not go off the deep end and mistakenly or prematurely. Ideologically they are not so much as known worldwide as McCarthyism and, if an emergency does arise, they keep their heads.

But there are at this time people who worry very much about the shape and size of the iceberg.

So, its real nature was thoroughly examined in a recent debate in the House of Lords. In the present "who-said-what-about-whom?" atmosphere of British politics, it could hardly have been raised profitably in the House of Commons, where everybody belongs to a political party, since it would promptly have been challenged by other parties as nothing but a political maneuver and the value of the initiative would have been lost. It was in fact raised in the House of Lords from what are called the "cross-benches." These are the benches on which sit members of the upper House who, having arrived there whether by service or by heredity, do not wish to join a party, but speak entirely independently of political allegiance.

The subject was raised by Lord Chalfont, a professional newspaperman, who had left the Labour Party largely out of concern lest that party did not take subversion seriously enough. He dealt with the subject before an exceptionally full and lively House. In an austere factual manner, using figures and quotations (and, interestingly enough, using William Stringer's exact phrase).

He produced the alarming statistic that, while the Communist Party of Great Britain represents a figure of about 0.3 percent of trade union membership (and 0.04 percent of the British work force), some 10 percent of officials in major trade unions are card-carrying Communists. To anticipate the reports that this did not matter, he quoted Bert Ramelson, national industrial organizer of the Communist Party, as saying, "We have more influence now on the labor movement than at any time in the life of the party."

Lord Chalfont and others also spoke of the multiplicity of organizations whose programs included the subversion of parliamentary democracy with or without violence. In criticizing "complicity," more than one speaker in the debate noted in evidence the atmosphere in Czechoslovakia before the Communist coup in 1947, when numerous



Lord Chalfont

Czech friends had said, "It can't happen here."

The subject is naturally uncongenial to the governing Labour Party, which is acutely aware of differences in the party on the degree and nature of extreme and subversive influences. Moreover, there is always resentment in politics against a member of a party which has left it, however conscientious the reasons were. Accordingly there was silence from the bulk of the Labour members of the House who can be classified as "middle of the road."

The government spokesman who wound up the debate, Lord Harris of Greenwich, was naturally cautious in his approach. He agreed that the Communist Party sought to secure influence to further aims that "involve the destruction of parliamentary democracy and the suppression of freedom as we know it." But he thought it important to avoid creating an atmosphere of neurotic overanxiety.

Thus the debate ended and subsequent public coverage had to compete with other political stories. But two important things happened. First, the degree and danger of subversion was put fully and objectively on record; Hansard (the British Congressional Record) for Feb. 28, 1975, has become a classic point of reference for information of what is happening.

Second, Lord Chalfont received a remarkable mail from around the country praising him for putting uncomfortable facts firmly on the public record. The subversive portion of the iceberg has been subjected to modern underwater photography with the result that the depth of public ignorance about it will never be quite the same again.

Lord Gore-Booth is former secretary of state in the British Foreign Office in London.

# COMMENTARY

## Dove Kissinger returns to the ark

As for Israel. Has it missed its best chance for a settlement? Will the terms ever again be as favorable as the ones which were offered and rejected this last time? True, they fell well short of Israel's demands. Israel wanted a full renunciation of belligerency by Egypt in return for the desert passes and the captured oil fields. But that was more than President Sadat could give. The most Israel could have expected realistically was an interim renunciation of belligerency by Egypt. And that Prime Minister Rabin dared not accept. He probably would have been forced out of office had he accepted it.

So now it's either back to Geneva where the Soviets will be present, or back to the state of hostility likely sooner or later to lead into another outbreak of war. And there is little prospect that Israel can get either at Geneva

or from another war a conclusion better than it might have had last week through the mediation of Henry Kissinger.

The Kissinger hope is that the Israelis will come to realize fairly quickly, perhaps within a month or two, that they have made a mistake and that from now on their bargaining position will gradually deteriorate. This might happen and Dr. Kissinger might then be able to revive the project which has just slipped from his grasp.

But suppose that two months from now the Israelis say they will accept the same Egyptian terms which they have just rejected. Will those terms still be available? Except for the Egyptians, the Arabs are delighted that the Sadat terms were rejected. The pressure will be heavy on President Sadat to harden his terms.

George Malcolm Thompson

## The Tories reshuffle

By George Malcolm Thompson

As Britain lurches toward a deepening economic and political crisis, the two main parties respond in a predictable way. The Left moves further to the left and strengthens its grip on the Labour government. The Right — the Tories — move to the right.

Heath is thrown out. Ostensibly because he had lost two elections but, really, because his political coloration was too close to that of his opponents. By the law of political repulsion, the Conservatives were bent on becoming more aggressively Tory.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who took over from Heath, was thought to be a woman more in the central Tory tradition. She brought in Lord Thorneycroft as chairman of the party organization, thinking he would be a compliant assistant. She drove out Peter Walker, Robert Carr, Paul Channon, and other leaders of the Tory Left. That was as far as she dared to go. A change of emphasis should not look like a purge.

She kept in William Whitelaw, who is certainly a representative of the more liberal wing of Tory thinking. It will be interesting to see how long Mr. Whitelaw remains at his post of deputy leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. After all, a peerage is always available to him.

The single act of Mrs. Thatcher's which has, up to the present, aroused most controversy is her dismissal of Michael Wolff, the salaried head of the Tory party organization. Wolff is young, intellectual, liberal-minded, likeable and was appointed by the late Tory leader, Edward Heath.

His sacking produced a spasm of indignation among the Tories of the Left which was particularly reflected in a long and passionate letter to the *Times*. It is not often that the removal of a paid party official causes so much agitation.

But the dismissal has been justified on non-political grounds. Mr. Wolff has never fought an election for Parliament and, it is said, has no practical knowledge of life and organization in the Conservative Party. That may indeed be so, but it is not his dismissal that is taken to indicate a swing in ideology.

This swing has certainly occurred. Mrs. Thatcher — who is not without reason, known as "Ice-cold Maggie" — is leading her party towards a monetarist policy, i.e. a policy of inflation can only be dealt with by controlling the supply of money. Towards a policy of the kind British Tories have never before been known to follow. It is a policy of the kind that Mrs. Thatcher has now out of

The reasons why money policy should be monetarist are that it is the only way to

acceptance of some unemployment, which in Britain is anathema. The retort of the monetarists is, of course, that inflation, if it persists, will produce a great deal more unemployment, besides bringing about grave and cruel social consequences.

Inflation can be just as terrifying a nightmare as unemployment. Events in Germany in the '20s are there to prove it. But the trouble is that runaway inflation (and Hitler) happened in Germany; mass unemployment in Britain.

The chief priest of the monetarists is Sir Keith Joseph who is Mrs. Thatcher's closest colleague in the "Shadow Cabinet." But the immediate duty of grappling with inflation will fall on the Labour government and especially on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey.

The powerful, Marxist left wing of the Labour party will, predictably, demand import controls and an ever tighter grip by the state on industry. This would take Britain a long step nearer becoming a totalitarian state. It will probably be rejected by the moderates in the government.

The likelihood is that Healey will produce a harsh budget which will reduce the inflationist pressures. If the slide toward a sterling crisis continues, then there will be a curb on the arch-spenders, i.e. the local authorities. Sooner or later these must be brought under control, although there are sure to be howls of anguish as, one after another, pet schemes for spending municipal money are axed.

There will not be a coalition government unless sterling collapses as a consequence of a refusal by foreign banking authorities to lend Britain more money except on conditions so stringent that they would cause the Wilson government to break up.

On the whole, a crisis of these dimensions is unlikely. Britain is in the enviable position of having borrowed so much abroad that her creditors cannot refuse to lend her more.

There is another factor. Western Europe desperately wants Britain to remain in the Common Market. For two reasons:

(1) The oil and gas of the North Sea, half of which belongs to Britain.

(2) For reasons of defense at a time when the United States is believed to be in the process of pulling out of Europe.

Impelled by these motives, Britain's neighbors will lean over backwards to help her. While nothing is certain in so perilous a situation, the Labour government should be able to stay in office until 1978, enduring as best it can a steady depreciation of sterling.

It looks as if Maggie will be cool for a long time.

Mr. Thompson is a British economist, novelist and historian.